

# ARITHMETIC TORIC VARIETIES

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*To Bill Fulton on the occasion of his 70th birthday.*

**ABSTRACT.** We study toric varieties over a field  $k$  that split in a Galois extension  $K/k$  using Galois cohomology with coefficients in the toric automorphism group. This Galois cohomology fits into an exact sequence induced by the presentation of the class group of the toric variety. This perspective helps to compute the Galois cohomology, particularly for cyclic Galois groups. We use Galois cohomology to classify  $k$ -forms of projective spaces when  $K/k$  is cyclic, and we also classify  $k$ -forms of surfaces.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Toric varieties provide a rich class of accessible examples in algebraic geometry. This stems from their simple classification [10, 13, 15, 21]: To each fan in a lattice, there is a normal scheme over  $\mathbb{Z}$  equipped with a faithful action of a diagonalizable (split) torus which has a dense orbit. Extending scalars to a field  $k$  gives the *split toric variety* over  $k$  associated to the fan. Every normal variety over  $k$  equipped with a faithful action of a split torus which has a dense orbit is a (split) toric variety for some fan.

An *arithmetic toric variety* is a normal variety  $Y$  over a field  $k$  that is equipped with a faithful action of a (not necessarily split) algebraic torus  $\mathcal{T}$  over  $k$  which has a dense orbit in  $Y$ . This dense orbit is a torsor over  $\mathcal{T}$ , so arithmetic toric varieties are normal equivariant compactifications of torsors. Extending scalars to a finite Galois extension  $K/k$  over which  $\mathcal{T}$  splits,  $Y_K$  becomes a split toric variety  $X_\Sigma$  for some fan  $\Sigma$ . Thus  $Y$  is a  $k$ -form of the toric variety  $X_\Sigma$ . There are non-split  $k$ -forms of a toric variety only when its fan has some symmetry, and so this theory is most interesting for highly symmetric toric varieties.

The  $k$ -forms of a quasiprojective variety  $X$  over  $K$  are in bijection with the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}(X))$  (see [22, III] or Section 2.5). In general Galois cohomology classifies what are called twisted forms of  $X$ , and a twisted form  $Y$  descends to a variety over  $k$  if and only if every  $\text{Gal}(K/k)$ -orbit in  $Y$  is contained in some affine open subset. (This condition is clearly satisfied when  $X$  is quasiprojective.)

The twisted forms of the toric variety  $X_\Sigma$  are in bijection with the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma)$ , where  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma$  is the algebraic group of toric automorphisms of  $X_\Sigma$ . When  $\Sigma$  is a quasiprojective fan, this classifies  $k$ -forms of  $X_\Sigma$  as every twisted form descends to a variety over  $k$ . Similarly, every twisted form of  $X_\Sigma$  descends to a variety over  $k$  when  $K/k$  is a quadratic extension, by a result of Włodarczyk [26]. For general fans  $\Sigma$ , we offer a simple condition which implies that a twisted form descends to a variety over  $k$ .

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1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 14M25, 11E72.

*Key words and phrases.* toric variety, Galois cohomology.

Research of Sottile supported in part by NSF grant DMS-070105.

Research of Elizondo supported in part by CONACYT 101519 and DGAPA IN100109.

A toric automorphism gives an automorphism of the corresponding lattice  $N$  preserving the fan  $\Sigma$ . Writing  $\mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$  for the group of such automorphisms, we have maps of algebraic groups  $\mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma \hookrightarrow \mathbf{Aut}(N)$  which in turn induce maps of Galois cohomology sets

$$(1.1) \quad H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top) \xrightarrow{\pi} H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma) \xrightarrow{\varphi} H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}(N)).$$

The last Galois cohomology set classifies  $k$ -tori that split over  $K$ , and the fiber of the map  $\pi$  over a given element  $\mathbf{c}$  in  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma)$  classifies the different twisted forms of the toric variety for the torus  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$  associated to  $\varphi(\mathbf{c})$ . In Theorem 3.4 we identify the fiber with the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  which classifies torsors over  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$ . This leads to a classification of quasiprojective embeddings of tori extending the classical theory of torus embeddings.

Arithmetic toric varieties arose as tools to study anisotropic (non-split) tori via smooth projective compactifications. This began with Brylinski [4] who showed how to construct a complete projective fan  $\Sigma$  in a lattice  $N$  that is invariant under the action of a given group  $G$  on  $N$ . Voskresenskiĭ [23] (see also [24]) started with a torus  $\mathcal{T}$  over a field  $k$ . If  $K$  is the splitting field of  $\mathcal{T}$  then  $\mathcal{T}_K \simeq \mathbb{T}_N$  and  $\mathrm{Gal}(K/k)$  acts on  $N$ . Using Brylinski's  $\mathrm{Gal}(K/k)$ -invariant fan  $\Sigma$ , Voskresenskiĭ showed there is a smooth toric variety  $Y$  over  $k$  with torus  $\mathcal{T}$  such that  $Y_K$  is isomorphic to the toric variety  $X_\Sigma$  associated to that fan. (This is Theorem 1.3.4 in [1].) Batyrev and Tschinkel [1] used this to study rational points of bounded height on compactifications of anisotropic tori. We do not know of an attempt to classify these structures prior to Delaunay's work on real forms of compact toric varieties [7, 8], in which she classifies real structures of smooth toric surfaces. Her work almost immediately found an application in geometric modeling when Krasauskas [16, 17] proposed using Delaunay's real toric surfaces as patches for geometric modeling.

This work of Voskresenskiĭ may be understood in terms of the map  $\pi$  (1.1), which has a splitting  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma) \hookrightarrow H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top)$ . When  $X_\Sigma$  is smooth and projective and we have a  $k$ -form  $\mathcal{T}$  of the torus  $\mathbb{T}_N$  associated to a cocycle  $\mathbf{c} \in H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma)$ , the image of  $\mathbf{c}$  in  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top)$  corresponds to Voskresenskiĭ's arithmetic toric varieties.

Huruguen recently studied [14] compactifications of spherical orbits, which is both more general and more restrictive than our work on arithmetic toric varieties. A spherical orbit of a connected reductive algebraic group  $G$  over  $k$  is a pair  $(X_0, x_0)$ , where  $X_0$  is a homogeneous space for  $G$  on which a Borel subgroup of  $G$  has a dense orbit, and  $x_0 \in X_0(k)$  is a  $k$ -rational point. Huruguen develops an elegant theory of equivariant embeddings of spherical orbits that extends the standard theory over algebraically closed fields, in which embeddings correspond to colored fans [18]. This involves colored fans equipped with an action of the absolute Galois group and a condition on descent. Huruguen also gives several examples, including a three-dimensional toric variety, which do not satisfy descent. This is significantly more general than our work in that it applies to spherical varieties and it addresses the issue of descent, but it is also more restrictive in that it requires a  $k$ -rational point. This is essentially the same restriction as in the work of Voskresenskiĭ and it rules out many examples such as the Brauer-Severi varieties of Subsection 3.1.

A toric variety  $X_\Sigma$  is a geometric invariant theory quotient of  $\mathbb{A}^{\Sigma(1)}$ , the vector space with basis the rays of  $\Sigma$  [5, 9]. After possibly replacing  $K$  by a field extension, any  $\mathrm{Gal}(K/k)$ -action lifts to a permutation representation on  $\mathbb{A}^{\Sigma(1)}$ . The class group of  $X_\Sigma$  has

an associated  $\text{Gal}(K/k)$ -equivariant presentation in which the action on the middle term is the corresponding permutation action on  $\mathbb{Z}^{\Sigma(1)}$ . In Section 4, we show how this yields a long exact sequence facilitating the computation of the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_{\Sigma}^{\Gamma})$ . We illustrate this when  $\text{Gal}(K/k)$  is a cyclic group, and use that to classify  $K/k$ -forms of projective space for a cyclic extension  $K$  of  $k$ . In Section 5 we compute the Galois cohomology sets for fans in  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ , which classifies arithmetic toric surfaces.

In forthcoming work [12], we use this classification when  $k = \mathbb{R}$  to compute the  $\mathbb{T} \rtimes \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R})$ -equivariant cohomology of real toric varieties and plan to use it to investigate more refined equivariant invariants such as Bredon cohomology [3]. Similar ideas should enable the computation of  $\mathbb{T} \rtimes \text{Gal}(K/k)$ -equivariant cohomology of toric varieties that split over the field extension  $K/k$ . We expect this perspective to be useful for arithmetic spherical varieties, extending the work of Huruguen [14].

**Acknowledgments.** Elizondo would like to thank the hospitality and support given by the department of mathematics at Texas A&M University during his sabbatical year.

## 2. TORIC VARIETIES, GALOIS COHOMOLOGY, AND $k$ -TORI

We recall the classification and construction of toric varieties using fans and the dual quotient construction, and then follow Serre's treatment [22] of the classification of  $k$ -forms of a variety and the classification of  $k$ -forms of tori.

Given an affine scheme  $X = \text{Spec } R$  for a Noetherian ring  $R$  and an ideal  $I$  of  $R$ , we write  $\mathcal{V}(I)$  for the subscheme of  $X$  cut out by  $I$ . For a scheme  $X$  over  $\mathbb{Z}$  and a field  $K$ , or for  $X$  over a field  $k$  and a field extension  $K$ , write  $X_K = X \times \text{Spec}(K)$  for the scheme obtained from  $X$  by extending scalars to  $K$ , and  $X(K)$  for the  $K$ -rational points of  $X$ .

**2.1. Split toric varieties.** Demazure [10] first constructed toric varieties as schemes over  $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$  from the data of a unimodular fan. Subsequent treatments in algebraic geometry [13, 15] begin with arbitrary fans, but construct varieties over (typically algebraically closed) fields. These latter constructions in fact give schemes over  $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$  as follows.

Let  $N$  be a finitely generated free abelian group of rank  $n$  with dual  $M = \text{Hom}(N, \mathbb{Z})$ . The *polar*  $\sigma^{\vee}$  of a finitely generated subsemigroup  $\sigma$  of  $N$  is

$$\sigma^{\vee} := \{u \in M \mid u(v) \geq 0 \text{ for all } v \in \sigma\},$$

a finitely generated subsemigroup of  $M$ . A *cone* is a finitely generated subsemigroup  $\sigma$  that is saturated,  $(\sigma^{\vee})^{\vee} = \sigma$ . A *face*  $\tau$  of a cone  $\sigma$  is a subsemigroup of the form

$$\tau = \{v \in \sigma \mid u(v) = 0\}$$

for some  $u \in \sigma^{\vee}$ . The cone  $\sigma$  is *pointed* if 0 is a face, in which case  $\sigma^{\vee}$  generates  $M$ .

To a pointed cone  $\sigma$  in  $N$ , we associate the affine scheme  $V_{\sigma} := \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\vee}]$  of the semigroup ring generated by  $\sigma^{\vee}$ . When  $\tau$  is a face of  $\sigma$ , we have  $\sigma^{\vee} \subset \tau^{\vee}$  and the induced map  $V_{\tau} \rightarrow V_{\sigma}$  is an inclusion, as  $\mathbb{Z}[\tau^{\vee}]$  is a subring of the quotient field of  $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\vee}]$ .

A *fan*  $\Sigma$  in  $N$  is a finite collection of pointed cones in  $N$  such that

- (1) Any face of a cone in  $\Sigma$  is a cone in  $\Sigma$ .
- (2) The intersection of any two cones of  $\Sigma$  is a common face of each.

Given a fan  $\Sigma$  in  $N$  we construct the scheme  $X_\Sigma$  by gluing the affine schemes  $V_\sigma$  for  $\sigma$  a cone of  $\Sigma$  along their common subschemes corresponding to smaller cones in  $\Sigma$ .

Write  $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{T}_N$  for the algebraic group  $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{Z}[M]$  and let  $\mathbb{T}(K) = \operatorname{Hom}(M, K^\times)$  be the set of  $K$ -valued points of  $\mathbb{T}$ . Then  $\mathbb{T} = V_0$  and is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{G}_m^{\operatorname{rank}(N)}$ . Since every pointed cone  $\sigma$  contains 0 as a face, every affine scheme  $V_\sigma$  for  $\sigma$  a cone of  $\Sigma$  contains  $V_0$ . The inclusion  $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^\vee] \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[M]$  of the semigroup ring into the group ring induces a faithful action of  $\mathbb{T}_N$  on  $V_\sigma$  with a dense orbit,  $V_0$ , and these actions are compatible with the inclusions  $V_\tau \subset V_\sigma$  induced by the inclusion of a face  $\tau$  of  $\sigma$ .

Thus  $\mathbb{T}_N$  acts faithfully on  $X_\Sigma$  with a dense orbit  $V_0$ . Any base extension of the scheme  $X_\Sigma$  is the *split toric variety* associated to the fan  $\Sigma$  over the given base.

Each affine scheme  $V_\sigma$  for  $\sigma \in \Sigma$  contains a distinguished point  $x_\sigma$  corresponding to the prime ideal of  $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^\vee]$  which is the kernel of the map  $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^\vee] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  defined by

$$(2.1) \quad \sigma^\vee \ni u \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & u \in \sigma^\perp \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

where  $\sigma^\perp$  is the set of annihilators of  $\sigma$  in  $M$ . The orbit  $\mathcal{O}_\sigma$  of  $x_\sigma$  is the smallest  $\mathbb{T}_N$ -orbit in  $V_\sigma$ . Note that  $x_\sigma$  becomes a closed point in  $V_{\sigma,K}$  after extending scalars to any field  $K$ .

Conversely, given a pair  $(X, \mathbb{T})$  such that  $X$  is a normal variety on which the split torus  $\mathbb{T}$  acts faithfully with an open dense orbit, there is a lattice  $N$  and a fan  $\Sigma \subset N$  with  $(X, \mathbb{T}) \cong (X_\Sigma, \mathbb{T}_N)$ . It may be recovered as described in, for example, [13, §2.3].

When the cones of the fan  $\Sigma$  span a sublattice of  $N$  that does not have full rank, the toric variety  $X_\Sigma$  is the product of a torus and a smaller-dimensional toric variety as follows. Let  $N' \subset N$  be the saturation in  $N$  of the span of  $\Sigma$  and write  $\Sigma' \subset N'$  for the fan  $\Sigma$  considered as a fan in  $N'$ . We have the split exact sequence

$$(2.2) \quad 0 \longrightarrow N' \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N/N' \longrightarrow 0,$$

so that  $N \simeq N' \times N/N'$  and the toric variety  $X_\Sigma$  likewise decomposes

$$X_\Sigma \simeq X_{\Sigma'} \times \mathbb{T}_{N/N'}.$$

Since any toric automorphism of  $X_\Sigma$  will respect this decomposition, we will at times assume that  $\Sigma$  spans a full rank sublattice of  $N$ .

**2.2. Automorphisms of toric varieties.** For this section, let  $X = X_\Sigma$  be the split toric variety associated to a fan  $\Sigma \subset N$  with torus  $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{T}_N$ . We identify the algebraic group  $\operatorname{Aut}_\Sigma^\mathbb{T}$  of automorphisms of  $X$  that preserve its toric structure. A *toric automorphism* of  $X_K$  is a pair  $(\alpha, \varphi)$ , where  $\alpha$  is an automorphism of the variety  $X_K$  and  $\varphi$  is a group automorphism of the torus  $\mathbb{T}_K$ , and these automorphisms intertwine the action of  $\mathbb{T}_K$  on  $X_K$ . In particular, if  $t \in \mathbb{T}(K)$  and  $x \in X(K)$  then

$$\alpha(tx) = {}^\varphi t \alpha(x),$$

where  ${}^\varphi t$  is the image of  $t$  under  $\varphi$ . Since  $N = \operatorname{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_m, \mathbb{T}_N)$ , any automorphism of  $\mathbb{T}_N$  is naturally induced by an automorphism  $\varphi$  of  $N$ , and we use the same notation for both.

Since the fan  $\Sigma$  may be recovered from the pair  $(X, \mathbb{T})$ , if  $(\alpha, \varphi)$  is a toric automorphism of  $X_K$ , then  $\varphi$  lies in the group  $\operatorname{Aut}_\Sigma$  of automorphisms of  $N$  that preserve the fan  $\Sigma$ .

Given a toric automorphism  $(\alpha, \varphi)$  of  $X_K$ , let  $t_\alpha \in \mathbb{T}(K)$  be defined by

$$\alpha(x_0) = t_\alpha x_0.$$

There is such a  $t_\alpha$  as the orbit  $\mathcal{O}_0$  of  $x_0$  is the unique dense orbit of  $\mathbb{T}(K)$  on  $X_K$  and  $\mathbb{T}(K)$  acts freely on  $\mathcal{O}_0(K)$ . If  $(\beta, \psi)$  is another toric automorphism, then

$$\beta \circ \alpha(x_0) = \beta(t_\alpha x_0) = {}^\psi t_\alpha t_\beta x_0,$$

and so  $t_{\beta \circ \alpha} = t_\beta {}^\psi t_\alpha$ . Thus the map  $(\alpha, \varphi) \mapsto (t_\alpha, \varphi)$  is a homomorphism from the group of toric automorphisms of  $X_K$  to the semidirect product  $\mathbb{T}(K) \rtimes \text{Aut}_\Sigma$ . The algebraic group  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma^\mathbb{T}$  is  $\mathbb{T} \rtimes \text{Aut}_\Sigma$  which has  $K$ -valued points  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma^\mathbb{T}(K) = \mathbb{T}(K) \rtimes \text{Aut}_\Sigma$ .

**Lemma 2.1.** *The map  $(\alpha, \varphi) \mapsto (t_\alpha, \varphi)$  is a group isomorphism from the group of toric automorphisms of  $X_K$  to  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma^\mathbb{T}(K)$ .*

*Proof.* We need only show that the map  $(\alpha, \varphi) \mapsto (t_\alpha, \varphi) \in \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\mathbb{T}(K)$  is invertible.

Given  $(\tau, \varphi) \in \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\mathbb{T}(K)$ , with  $\tau: M \rightarrow K^\times$  a point in  $\mathbb{T}(K)$ , define a  $K$ -algebra homomorphism  $\varphi_\sharp: K[\varphi(\sigma)^\vee] \rightarrow K[\sigma^\vee]$  by sending  $u \in K[\varphi(\sigma)^\vee]$  to  $\tau(u)\varphi^{-1}(u)$ . These maps assemble to define an automorphism  $\alpha$  of  $X_{\Sigma, K}$ . Furthermore, the homomorphisms  $K[\sigma^\vee] \rightarrow K[M] \otimes K[\sigma^\vee]$  sending  $u$  to  $1 \otimes u + u \otimes 1$  induce an action  $\mathbb{T}_K \times X_K \rightarrow X_K$  satisfying  $\alpha(tx) = {}^\varphi t \alpha(x)$ . The assignment  $(\tau, \varphi) \mapsto (\alpha, \varphi)$  is the desired inverse.  $\square$

**2.3. Homogeneous coordinates for toric varieties.** A split toric variety  $X_{\Sigma, K}$  may also be constructed as a quotient of an open subset of affine space by an algebraic torus. For more details and further references, see [6, §2]. This construction leads to a long exact sequence that will help us to compute Galois cohomology sets.

Let  $\Sigma(1)$  be the set of 1-dimensional cones of  $\Sigma$  which we assume spans a full rank sublattice of  $N$ . Let  $\{v_\rho \mid \rho \in \Sigma(1)\}$  be the standard basis for the free abelian group  $\mathbb{Z}\Sigma(1)$  and  $\{u_\rho \mid \rho \in \Sigma(1)\}$  be the dual basis for  $\mathbb{Z}^{\Sigma(1)}$ , which gives coordinates for the affine space  $\mathbb{A}^{\Sigma(1)} := \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[u_\rho \mid \rho \in \Sigma(1)]$ .

Every subset  $\tau$  of  $\Sigma(1)$  corresponds to the cone  $\tilde{\tau}$  generated by the basis vectors  $\{v_\rho \mid \rho \in \tau\}$  indexed by  $\tau$ . Let  $\tilde{\Sigma}$  be the fan in  $\mathbb{Z}\Sigma(1)$  whose cones are  $\tilde{\tau}$  as  $\tau$  ranges over subsets of the rays of cones  $\sigma$  in the fan  $\Sigma$ . Then the split toric variety  $X_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$  is exactly  $\mathbb{A}^{\Sigma(1)} \setminus Z(\Sigma)$ , where  $Z(\Sigma)$  is the union of coordinate subspaces defined by the monomial ideal

$$\left\langle \prod_{\rho \notin \tau} u_\rho \mid \tau \subset \sigma \in \Sigma \right\rangle = \left\langle \prod_{\rho \notin \sigma} u_\rho \mid \sigma \in \Sigma \right\rangle.$$

To see this, recall that  $X_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$  is the union of affine varieties  $V_{\tilde{\tau}}$ . Since each such  $\tilde{\tau}$  is a subset of the coordinate vectors, we have

$$V_{\tilde{\tau}} \simeq \mathbb{A}^\tau \times \mathbb{G}_m^{\tau^c} = \mathbb{A}^{\Sigma(1)} \setminus \mathcal{V}\left(\prod_{\rho \notin \tau} x_\rho\right).$$

(Here  $\mathbb{A}^\tau$  is the coordinate subspace spanned by coordinate vectors  $e_\rho$  indexed by rays  $\rho \in \tau$  and  $\tau^c = \Sigma(1) \setminus \tau$  is the complement of  $\tau$ ). Thus

$$X_{\tilde{\Sigma}} = \mathbb{A}^{\Sigma(1)} \setminus \bigcap_{\tau} \mathcal{V}\left(\prod_{\rho \notin \tau} u_\rho\right) = \mathbb{A}^{\Sigma(1)} \setminus \mathcal{V}\left(\left\langle \prod_{\rho \notin \tau} u_\rho \mid \tau \subset \sigma \in \Sigma \right\rangle\right).$$

Since  $\Sigma$  spans a full rank sublattice of  $N$ , the dual of the map  $\mathbb{Z}\Sigma(1) \rightarrow N$  gives a short exact sequence of finitely generated abelian groups

$$0 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\Sigma(1)} \longrightarrow \text{Cl}(\Sigma) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where  $C\ell(\Sigma)$  is the class group of  $X_\Sigma$ . See [13, §3.4]. We have the corresponding sequence of algebraic groups

$$1 \longrightarrow G_\Sigma \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^{\Sigma(1)} \longrightarrow \mathbb{T}_N \longrightarrow 1,$$

where  $G_\Sigma := \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[C\ell(\Sigma)]$ . Thus we may identify  $\mathbb{T}_N$  with  $\mathbb{G}_m^{\Sigma(1)}/G_\Sigma$ .

The homomorphism  $\mathbb{Z}\Sigma(1) \rightarrow N$  induces a map  $\tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$  and a surjection of toric varieties  $X_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \rightarrow X_\Sigma$  [13, §1.4]. This map is  $\mathbb{G}_m^{\Sigma(1)}$ -equivariant where the action on  $X_\Sigma$  is through the quotient  $\mathbb{T}_N = \mathbb{G}_m^{\Sigma(1)}/G_\Sigma$ . In particular, it is  $G_\Sigma$ -equivariant, where  $G_\Sigma$  acts trivially on  $X_\Sigma$ .

**Theorem 2.2** (Theorem 2.1 in [5, 6]). *Let  $X_\Sigma$  be a toric scheme over  $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$  whose 1-dimensional cones span a full rank sublattice of  $N$ . Then*

- (1)  $X_\Sigma$  is the categorical quotient  $X_{\tilde{\Sigma}}//G_\Sigma$ , and
- (2)  $X_\Sigma$  is the geometric quotient  $X_{\tilde{\Sigma}}/G_\Sigma$  if and only if  $\Sigma$  is a simplicial fan.

By a categorical quotient, we mean that the map  $X_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \rightarrow X_\Sigma$  is universal for  $G_\Sigma$ -equivariant maps  $X_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \rightarrow Y$ , where  $G_\Sigma$  acts trivially on  $Y$ . A fan  $\Sigma$  is simplicial if the rays in each cone of  $\Sigma$  are linearly independent.

When  $\Sigma$  does not span a full rank sublattice of  $N$ , we replace  $X_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$  in Theorem 2.2 by  $X_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \times \mathbb{T}_{N/N'}$ , where  $N/N'$  comes from the exact sequence (2.2).

**2.4. Non-abelian cohomology.** Let  $G$  be a finite group, and  $A$  a group on which it acts. If we write  ${}^g a$  for the image of  $a \in A$  under  $g \in G$ , then  ${}^g(a \cdot b) = {}^g a \cdot {}^g b$ . Write  $H^0(G, A)$  for the invariants,  $A^G$ . A *cocycle*  $\mathbf{c}$  of  $G$  in  $A$  is a map  $g \mapsto c_g$  of  $G$  into  $A$  such that

$$(2.3) \quad c_{gh} = c_g \cdot {}^g c_h.$$

This implies that  $c_e = 1$ , where  $e \in G$  and  $1 \in A$  are the identity elements. Indeed, the cocycle condition (2.3) implies that  $c_e = c_{e^2} = c_e \cdot {}^e c_e = (c_e)^2$ .

Two cocycles  $\mathbf{c}$  and  $\mathbf{c}'$  are *cohomologous* if there exists  $b \in A$  such that  $c'_g = b^{-1} \cdot c_g \cdot {}^g b$  for all  $g \in G$ . This is an equivalence relation on cocycles and we write  $H^1(G, A)$  for the set of equivalence classes. This *first cohomology of  $G$  with values in  $A$*  is a pointed set having distinguished element the class of the unit cocycle  $\mathbf{1}$ , where  $\mathbf{1}_g := 1$ , for all  $g \in G$ .

When  $G$  acts trivially on  $A$ , a cocycle is simply a group homomorphism and  $H^1(G, A)$  is the set of conjugacy classes of homomorphisms.

These cohomology sets are functorial in both  $G$  and  $A$ , and they fit into an exact cohomology sequence as follows. The *kernel* of a map  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  of pointed sets is  $f^{-1}(y)$ , where  $y$  is the distinguished element of  $Y$ . Suppose  $G$  acts on a group  $B$ , preserving a normal subgroup  $A$ . Set  $C = B/A$ . Then we have the sequence of pointed sets

$$(2.4) \quad 1 \rightarrow H^0(G, A) \rightarrow H^0(G, B) \rightarrow H^0(G, C) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^1(G, A) \rightarrow H^1(G, B) \rightarrow H^1(G, C)$$

which is exact in that for each cohomology set, the image of the incoming map is the kernel of the outgoing map. The connecting homomorphism  $\delta$  is defined as follows. If  $c \in H^0(G, C) = C^G$ , then we choose  $b \in B$  with  $c = bA$ . Since  $c \in C^G$ , if  $g \in G$ , then  $c_g := b^{-1} \cdot {}^g b \in A$ , and this defines a cocycle of  $G$  in  $A$ .

When  $A$  is abelian,  $H^1(G, A)$  is the usual group cohomology, and the exact sequence (2.4) may be continued with a connecting homomorphism  $\delta: H^1(G, C) \rightarrow H^2(G, A)$ .

We will freely use the following fundamental result in group cohomology.



**Shapiro's Lemma** ([22, I.2.5]). *Let  $H$  be a subgroup of  $G$  of finite index and  $A$  an abelian group on which  $H$  acts. Then, for any  $i$ ,*

$$H^i(G, \text{Ind}_H^G A) = H^i(H, A).$$

We use the following property of  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  group cohomology. Let  $A$  be an abelian group on which  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  acts. Let  $\xi \cong \mathbb{Z}$  be the alternating  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}]$ -module. Then for any  $n \geq 1$ ,

$$(2.5) \quad H^n(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, A) = H^{n+1}(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, \xi \otimes A).$$

Indeed, writing  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \{e, g\}$ , we have the usual long exact sequence for cyclic groups,

$$\dots \xrightarrow{e-g} \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}] \xrightarrow{e+g} \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}] \xrightarrow{e-g} \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0,$$

and tensoring by  $\xi$  interchanges  $e + g$  and  $e - g$ , shifting this sequence one position. Tensoring by  $A$  preserves exactness, giving (2.5).

**2.5. Galois cohomology and  $k$ -forms of a variety.** Let  $K$  be a finite Galois extension of a field  $k$  with Galois group  $\mathcal{G}$ . For a  $\mathcal{G}$ -group  $A$ , write  $H^1(K/k, A)$  for the cohomology set  $H^1(\mathcal{G}, A)$ , the *Galois cohomology set* of  $K/k$  with coefficients in  $A$ .

Suppose that  $X$  and  $X'$  are varieties over  $k$  which become isomorphic over  $K$ ,  $X_K \simeq X'_K$ . We say that  $X'$  is a  *$k$ -form* of the variety  $X_K$ . Write  $E(K/k, X)$  for the set of isomorphism classes of  $k$ -forms of  $X_K$ . Under suitable descent assumptions, this is in natural bijection with the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_K(X_K))$  with coefficients in the group  $\text{Aut}_K(X_K)$  of  $K$ -automorphisms of  $X_K$ .

We first construct a map  $\theta: E(K/k, X) \rightarrow H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_K(X_K))$ . Let  $X'$  be a  $k$ -form of  $X_K$  and let  $\text{Iso}_K(X_K, X'_K)$  denote the set of  $K$ -isomorphisms  $\varphi: X_K \xrightarrow{\sim} X'_K$ . The Galois group  $\mathcal{G}$  acts naturally on  $\text{Aut}_K(X_K)$  and  $\text{Iso}_K(X_K, X'_K)$  by

$${}^g\alpha := g \cdot \alpha \cdot g^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad {}^g\varphi := g \cdot \varphi \cdot g^{-1},$$

for  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ ,  $\alpha \in \text{Aut}_K(X_K)$ , and  $\varphi \in \text{Iso}_K(X_K, X'_K)$ , where  $g$  acts in the usual way on  $X_K$  and  $X'_K$  and the product is simply composition of maps. Precomposing by automorphisms of  $X_K$  equips  $\text{Iso}_K(X_K, X'_K)$  with a transitive and faithful right action of  $\text{Aut}_K(X_K)$ .

Fix some  $\varphi \in \text{Iso}_K(X_K, X'_K)$ . For  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ , let  $c_g \in \text{Aut}_K(X_K)$  be defined by

$${}^g\varphi = \varphi \cdot c_g.$$

Then, for  $g, h \in \mathcal{G}$

$$\varphi \cdot c_{gh} = {}^{gh}\varphi = {}^g({}^h\varphi) = {}^g(\varphi \cdot c_h) = {}^g\varphi \cdot {}^g c_h = \varphi \cdot c_g \cdot {}^g c_h.$$

Thus  $c_{gh} = c_g \cdot {}^g c_h$ , so that  $\mathbf{c}: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}_K(X_K)$  is a cocycle. Choosing a different element  $\varphi' = \varphi \cdot b$  of  $\text{Iso}_K(X_K, X'_K)$  gives the cohomologous cocycle  $c'_g = b^{-1} \cdot c_g \cdot {}^g b$ , and so the association  $X' \mapsto \mathbf{c}$  defines a map

$$(2.6) \quad \theta: E(K/k, X) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{G}, \text{Aut}_K(X_K)).$$

The standard result about this map  $\theta$  is the following.

**Proposition 2.3.** *The map  $\theta$  is injective. It is bijective if  $X_K$  is quasiprojective.*

A proof of this proposition is given in [22, III.§1, Proposition 5]. The quasiprojective hypothesis is sufficient, but not necessary for surjectivity. We discuss this further.

A *twisted action* of  $\mathcal{G}$  on  $X_K$  (or twisted form of  $X_K$ ) is a group homomorphism  $\rho: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}_k(X_K)$  that covers the action of  $\mathcal{G}$  on  $\text{Spec } K$ . That is, for every  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ , the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_K & \xrightarrow{\rho(g)} & X_K \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Spec } K & \xrightarrow{g} & \text{Spec } K \end{array}$$

commutes (where  $g: \text{Spec } K \rightarrow \text{Spec } K$  is given by  $g^{-1}: K \rightarrow K$ ). In fact, the construction of the map  $\theta$  (2.6) makes sense for twisted forms of  $X_K$  and  $\theta$  is a bijection between the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(\mathcal{G}, \text{Aut}_K(X_K))$  and the set of isomorphism classes of twisted forms of  $X_K$ . To see this, let  $\mathbf{c}$  be a cocycle of  $\mathcal{G}$  in  $\text{Aut}_K(X_K)$ . This leads to a twisted action of  $\mathcal{G}$  on  $X_K$ : let  $g \in \mathcal{G}$  act on  $X_K$  by  $c_g \cdot g$ . Then

$$(c_g \cdot g) \cdot (c_h \cdot h) = c_g \cdot g \cdot c_h \cdot g^{-1} \cdot g \cdot h = c_g \cdot {}^g c_h \cdot gh = c_{gh} \cdot gh,$$

which shows that this defines a  $K$ -linear action of  $\mathcal{G}$  on  $X_K$ .

The question becomes for which twisted forms  $X'_K$  of  $X_K$  is there a variety  $Y$  over  $k$  with  $Y_K \simeq_K X'_K$  as  $K$ -varieties with a twisted  $\text{Gal}(K/k)$ -action. That is, if  $X_K$  with this twisted action *descends* to a variety  $Y$  over  $k$ . Weil's notion of Galois descent, or more generally Grothendieck's faithfully flat descent explains when this is possible.

**Proposition 2.4.** *A twisted form  $X$  of  $X_K$  descends to a variety  $Y$  over  $k$  if and only if every  $\mathcal{G}$ -orbit in  $X$  is contained in an affine open subset of  $X_K$ .*

A proof may be found in [2, §6.2], and Proposition 2.4 gives necessary and sufficient conditions for Galois cohomology to classify  $k$ -forms of a given variety  $X_K$ .

**2.6. Norm homomorphisms.** For each subfield  $L \subset K$ , let  $\text{Br}(L|K)$  be the set of similarity classes of central simple  $L$ -algebras that split over  $K$ . This partial Brauer group is a subgroup of the Brauer group  $\text{Br}(L) = \lim_{K \subset \bar{L}} \text{Br}(L|K)$ . When  $K$  is a Galois extension of  $L$ ,  $\text{Br}(L|K) = H^2(\text{Gal}(K/L), K^\times)$  [19, Thm. 6.3.4].

Let  $\mathcal{G} = \text{Gal}(K/k)$ . The *norm* homomorphism for an abelian algebraic  $k$ -group  $T$  is

$$\mathcal{N}_T : T(K) \longrightarrow T(k) \quad \text{by} \quad \lambda \longmapsto \prod_{g \in \mathcal{G}} {}^g \lambda.$$

Then the usual norm homomorphism  $N_{K/k}$  is  $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_m}$ . Suppose  $\mathcal{G}$  is cyclic. A standard computation (for example, [25, Thm. 6.2.2]) shows that

$$(2.7) \quad H^2(\mathcal{G}, T(K)) = T(k) / \text{Im } \mathcal{N}_T.$$

For  $\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}$  we have  $\text{Im } \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{C}^\times} = \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ , the positive real numbers. Therefore

$$\text{Br}(\mathbb{R}) = \text{Br}(\mathbb{R}|\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{R}^\times / \mathcal{N}(\mathbb{C}^\times) = \mathbb{R}^\times / \mathbb{R}_{>0} \cong \{-1, 1\}.$$

Perhaps the most fundamental result in Galois cohomology is due to Hilbert.

**Hilbert's Theorem 90.** *Let  $K/k$  be a finite Galois extension of fields. Then*

$$H^1(\text{Gal}(K/k), K^\times) = 1.$$



When  $K/k$  is a finite cyclic extension, this is equivalent to the following statement: if  $a \in K^\times$  has unit norm,  $N_{K/k}(a) = 1$ , then there exists  $b \in K^\times$  with  $a = b/\rho b$ , where  $\rho$  is a generator of  $\text{Gal}(K/k)$ . To see the equivalence of the two statements, let  $\mathbf{c}: \text{Gal}(K/k) \rightarrow K^\times$  be a cocycle. If  $\rho \in \text{Gal}(K/k)$  has order  $d$ , then

$$1 = c_{\rho^d} = c_{\rho} \cdot {}^{\rho}c_{\rho} \cdots {}^{\rho^{d-1}}c_{\rho} = N_{K/k}(c_{\rho}).$$

Now observe that  $c_{\rho} = b/\rho(b)$  if and only if  $b^{-1} \cdot {}^{\rho}c_{\rho} \cdot {}^{\rho}b = 1$ , so that  $\mathbf{c}$  is cohomologous to  $\mathbf{1}$ .

**2.7. Arithmetic tori.** Let  $K$  be a Galois extension of a field  $k$  and  $N$  be a finitely generated free abelian group. A *torus over  $k$  of rank  $n$*  is an algebraic group  $\mathcal{T}$  over  $k$  such that for some (finite) extension  $K/k$  and lattice  $N$  of rank  $n$ ,  $\mathcal{T}_K \cong \mathbb{T}_{N,K}$ . That is,  $\mathcal{T}$  is a  $k$ -form of the split torus  $\mathbb{T}_{N,K}$ . As  $\mathbb{T}_N$  is affine, the set of such  $k$ -forms is in natural bijection with the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}(\mathbb{T}_N))$ , by Proposition 2.3.

We describe the twisted action of the Galois group  $\mathcal{G}$  explicitly. For  $a \in \text{Aut}(N)$  we will also write  $a$  for its adjoint in  $\text{Aut}(M)$ . Let  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{T}_N) = \text{Aut}(N)$ . Given  $t \in \mathbb{T}_N(K) = \text{Hom}(M, K^\times)$ , define  ${}^{g\varphi}t: M \rightarrow K^\times$  by the composition

$$(2.8) \quad {}^{g\varphi}t : M \xrightarrow{\varphi g} M \xrightarrow{t} K^\times \xrightarrow{g} K^\times.$$

Since the Galois group  $\mathcal{G}$  acts trivially on  $\text{Aut}(N)$ , we have the following classification.

**Proposition 2.5.** *The  $k$ -forms of the torus  $\mathbb{T}_N$  are given by conjugacy classes of homomorphisms  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ . The corresponding torus  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$  satisfies  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi(K) = \mathbb{T}_N(K)$ , but the Galois action of  $g \in \mathcal{G}$  sends  $t: M \rightarrow K^\times$  in  $\mathbb{T}_N(K)$  to  ${}^{g\varphi}t := g \circ t \circ \varphi_g: M \rightarrow K^\times$ .*

Equivalently,  $\mathbb{T}_N(K) = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K^\times$ , and the twisted  $\mathcal{G}$ -action is simply the diagonal  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}]$ -action where  $\varphi$  gives  $N$  the structure of a  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}]$ -module.

### 3. ARITHMETIC TORIC VARIETIES

An *arithmetic toric variety* over a field  $k$  is a pair  $(Y, \mathcal{T})$ , where  $\mathcal{T}$  is a torus over  $k$  and  $Y$  is a normal variety over  $k$  equipped with a faithful action of  $\mathcal{T}$  which has a dense orbit. Let  $K$  be a Galois extension of  $k$  over which the torus  $\mathcal{T}$  splits, so that  $\mathcal{T}_K \simeq \mathbb{T}_{N,K}$ , where  $N$  is the lattice of one-parameter subgroups of  $\mathcal{T}$ . By Proposition 2.5, there is a conjugacy class of group homomorphisms

$$(3.1) \quad \varphi : \mathcal{G} := \text{Gal}(K/k) \longrightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$$

such that  $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_\varphi$ . Then  $Y_K$  is a normal variety over  $K$  that is equipped with a faithful action of the split torus  $\mathcal{T}_K$  which has a dense orbit and thus  $Y_K$  is isomorphic to a split toric variety  $X_{\Sigma,K}$ , for some fan  $\Sigma \subset N$ .

Thus we have an isomorphism of pairs

$$(3.2) \quad \psi : (Y_K, \mathcal{T}_K) \xrightarrow{\sim} (X_{\Sigma,K}, \mathbb{T}_{N,K}).$$

We may use this to transfer the  $\mathcal{G}$ -action from  $(Y_K, \mathcal{T}_K)$  to  $(X_{\Sigma,K}, \mathbb{T}_{N,K})$  to obtain a twisted form of  $(X_{\Sigma,K}, \mathbb{T}_{N,K})$ . Since  $\mathcal{G}$  acts on the pair  $(X_{\Sigma,K}, \mathbb{T}_{N,K})$ , it acts on the fan  $\Sigma \subset N$ , and thus the homomorphism  $\varphi$  (3.1) for which  $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_\varphi$  may be chosen so that  $\varphi(\mathcal{G}) \subset \text{Aut}_\Sigma$ . For  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ , define  $t_g \in \mathbb{T}_N(K)$  by

$${}^g x_0 = t_g x_0,$$

where  $x_0$  is the distinguished point of  $X_{\Sigma,K}$  corresponding to  $0 \in \Sigma$ .

**Lemma 3.1.** *The map  $\mathcal{G} \ni g \mapsto (t_g, \varphi_g) \in \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma(K)$  is a cocycle in  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma)$ , and the corresponding twisted form of  $(X_{\Sigma,K}, \mathbb{T}_{N,K})$  is induced by the map  $\psi$  (3.2).*

In fact, the same formalism as in Section 2.5 gives the following classification.

**Theorem 3.2.** *Let  $K$  be a Galois extension of a field  $k$  with Galois group  $\mathcal{G}$  and  $\Sigma$  a fan in the lattice  $N$ .*

- (1) *The Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma)$  is in natural bijection with the set of twisted forms of the split toric variety  $(X_{\Sigma,K}, \mathbb{T}_{N,K})$ , with the distinguished unit cocycle  $\mathbf{1}$  corresponding to  $(X_{\Sigma,K}, \mathbb{T}_{N,K})$ .*
- (2) *This Galois cohomology set is in bijection with the set  $E(K/k, X_\Sigma)$  of  $k$ -forms of the split toric variety  $(X_{\Sigma,K}, \mathbb{T}_{N,K})$  if and only if for every homomorphism  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma(K)$  and cone  $\tau \in \Sigma$ , the points  $\{x_{\varphi_g(\tau)} \mid g \in \mathcal{G}\}$  indexed by cones in the  $\mathcal{G}$ -orbit of  $\tau$  lie in an affine open subset of  $X_{\Sigma,K}$ .*

*Proof.* The first statement follows, *mutatis mutandis*, from arguments given in Section 2.5, and a small calculation involving the unit cocycle.

The condition in the second statement is necessary. Indeed, in Section 3.2, we show that a homomorphism  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma$  gives a cocycle  $\mathbf{1}_\varphi: g \mapsto (1, \varphi_g)$ , and thus a twisted form  $X_\varphi$  of  $X_{\Sigma,K}$ . Thus the condition that the points  $\{x_{\varphi_g(\tau)} \mid g \in \mathcal{G}\}$  lie in an affine open subset coincides with the condition in Proposition 2.4 for  $X_\varphi$  to have descent, but only for orbits of the distinguished points  $x_\sigma$  for cones  $\sigma \in \Sigma$ .

For sufficiency, suppose that we have a twisted form of  $X_{\Sigma,K}$  given by a cocycle  $\mathbf{c}: g \mapsto c_g = (t_g, \varphi_g)$  with  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma$  the corresponding homomorphism, and let  $x \in X_{\Sigma,K}$ . We show there exists an affine open subset  $V$  of  $X_{\Sigma,K}$  containing the  $\mathcal{G}$ -orbit of  $x$ .

To that end, write  $x = t_x x_\sigma$  for some cone  $\sigma$  of the fan  $\Sigma$ . Let  $U \subset X_{\Sigma,K}$  be an affine open subset containing the points  $\{x_{\varphi_g(\tau)} \mid g \in \mathcal{G}\}$  indexed by the  $\mathcal{G}$ -orbit of the cone  $\sigma$ . For each  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ , consider the map  $f_g: \mathbb{T}_{N,K} \rightarrow X_{\Sigma,K}$  defined by

$$f_g(t) = t.^g x,$$

where  $g$  acts on  $x$  via the twisted action of  $\mathcal{G}$  on  $X_{\Sigma,K}$ . We claim that the image meets the set  $U$ , for every  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ .

If so, then  $f_g^{-1}(U)$  is a non-empty open subset  $U_g$  of  $\mathbb{T}_{N,K}$ , and dense as  $\mathbb{T}_N$  is irreducible. It follows that for a point  $t$  in the intersection of the sets  $U_g$ ,  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ , one has  $t.^g x \in U$  for all  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ . In other words, the affine open set  $t^{-1}U$  contains the orbit  $\mathcal{G}x$ .

To prove the claim, we show that for every  $g \in \mathcal{G}$  some point of the form  $t.^g x$  lies in  $U$ . We have

$$.^g x = ^g(t_x x_\sigma) = ^g t_x ^g x_\sigma = ^g t_x t_g x_{\varphi_g(\sigma)}.$$

Hence for  $t = (^g t_x t_g)^{-1} \in \mathbb{T}_N(K)$  we have  $t.^g x = x_{\varphi_g(\sigma)}$ , which lies in  $U$ , by hypothesis. This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Corollary 3.3.** *If  $K/k$  is a quadratic extension, the lattice  $N$  has rank 2, or the fan  $\Sigma$  is quasiprojective, then  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma)$  classifies  $k$ -forms of the split toric variety  $X_{\Sigma,K}$ .*

*Proof.* The result for  $K/k$  quadratic follows from Proposition 2.4 and Włodarczyk's result [26] that any pair of points in a toric variety is contained in an affine open subset. Since any fan in a rank 2 lattice is quasiprojective, the rest of the statement follows by Proposition 2.4.  $\square$

Huruguen [14] gives an example of a three-dimensional toric variety and a degree three field extension which does not satisfy descent. This shows that this result (Corollary 3.3, also obtained by Huruguen) is best possible.

While we have considered twisted forms of toric varieties associated to a fan in a given finite extension of  $k$ , the twisted forms from the algebraic closure of  $k$  are also given by the Galois cohomology groups

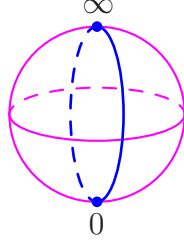
$$H^1(k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma) := \text{colim}_{K \subset \bar{k}} H^1(\text{Gal}(K/k), \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma(K)).$$

**3.1. Real forms of  $\mathbb{P}^1$ .** Consider the projective line when  $k = \mathbb{R}$ . Here,  $N = \mathbb{Z}$  and the fan  $\Sigma$  has three cones: the positive integers  $\sigma_+$ , the negative integers  $\sigma_-$ , and their intersection  $\{0\}$ . Identify  $M$  with  $\mathbb{Z}$  via the pairing  $\langle u, v \rangle = uv$ , where  $u \in M$  and  $v \in N$ . Then  $\sigma_\pm^\vee = \sigma_\pm$  and  $\{0\}^\vee = \mathbb{Z}$ . Writing an element  $u \in M$  multiplicatively as  $z^u$ , we have

$$\mathbb{Z}[\sigma_+^\vee] = \mathbb{Z}[z], \quad \mathbb{Z}[\sigma_-^\vee] = \mathbb{Z}[z^{-1}], \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{Z}[\{0\}^\vee] = \mathbb{Z}[z, z^{-1}],$$

which gives the usual construction of  $\mathbb{P}^1$  by gluing two copies of the affine line  $\mathbb{A}_+^1$  and  $\mathbb{A}_-^1$  along the common torus  $\mathbb{G}_m$  where  $x \in \mathbb{G}_m$  is mapped to  $x \in \mathbb{A}_+^1$  and to  $x^{-1} \in \mathbb{A}_-^1$ .

Over  $\mathbb{C}$ , this gives the familiar Riemann sphere



where  $\mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^\times$  is the complement of the poles  $\{0, \infty\}$ , which are the origins of  $\mathbb{A}_+^1(\mathbb{C})$  and  $\mathbb{A}_-^1(\mathbb{C})$ , respectively. A twisted form of  $\mathbb{P}_\mathbb{C}^1$  is given by an anti-holomorphic involution that normalizes the action of the torus  $\mathbb{C}^\times$ . By either Corollary 3.3 (as  $k = \mathbb{R}$ ) or Theorem 3.2(1) (as  $\mathbb{P}^1$  is projective), twisted forms of  $\mathbb{P}^1$  are equivalent to real forms, and both are in natural bijection with the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma)$ .

For  $\mathbb{P}^1$ ,  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma = \{\pm I\}$ , where  $I$  is the identity map on  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $-I$  is multiplication by  $-1$ . The toric automorphism group of  $\mathbb{P}_\mathbb{C}^1$  is  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma(\mathbb{C}) := \mathbb{C}^\times \rtimes \{\pm I\}$ , where  $\{\pm I\}$  acts on  $\mathbb{C}^\times$  by  $-I$  sending  $t \in \mathbb{C}^\times$  to  $t^{-1}$ . The Galois group  $\mathcal{G} := \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R})$  is  $\{e, g\}$ , where  $e$  is the identity and  $g$  is complex conjugation.

For any cocycle  $\mathbf{c}$ ,  $c_e = (1, I)$ , so a cocycle  $\mathbf{c}$  is determined by  $c_g = (\lambda, \varphi) \in \mathbb{C}^* \rtimes \{\pm I\}$ . Suppose that  $\varphi = I$ . By the cocycle condition (2.3),

$$(1, I) = c_e = c_{g^2} = c_g \cdot {}^g c_g = (\lambda, I) \cdot {}^g (\lambda, I) = (\lambda \bar{\lambda}, I).$$

Thus  $\lambda \bar{\lambda} = 1$  and so  $\lambda \in S^1$ . Let  $b^2 = \lambda$ . Then the cycle given by

$$(b^{-1}, I) \cdot (\lambda, I) \cdot {}^g (b, I) = (b^{-1} \bar{b} \lambda, I) = (b^{-2} \lambda, I) = (1, I)$$

is cohomologous to  $\mathbf{c}$ . Thus the unit cocycle  $\mathbf{1}$  is the unique element in the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma)$  with  $\varphi_g = I$ . The corresponding twisted form is  $\mathbb{P}_\mathbb{C}^1$  with the usual complex conjugation, which is reflection in the plane of the Greenwich meridian. The fixed points of this involution are the real-valued points of  $\mathbb{P}_\mathbb{R}^1$  and they include the two poles.

Suppose now that  $\varphi = -I$ . By the cocycle condition (2.3),

$$(1, I) = c_g \cdot {}^g c_g = (\lambda, -I) \cdot {}^g (\lambda, -I) = (\lambda \bar{\lambda}^{-1}, I),$$

as  ${}^{-I}\lambda = \lambda^{-1}$ . We conclude that  $1 = \lambda \bar{\lambda}^{-1}$  and so  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^\times$  is real. Let us investigate cohomologous cycles. For  $b \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ ,

$$(b, \pm I)^{-1} \cdot (\lambda, -I) \cdot {}^g (b, \pm I) = (((b\bar{b})^{-1}\lambda)^{\pm 1}, -I).$$

Since these are all the cohomologous cycles and  $b\bar{b}$  is a positive real number, we see that there are exactly two elements of  $H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\mathbb{T})$  with  $\varphi = -I$ , namely

$$\mathbf{c}^+ : c_g = (1, -I) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{c}^- : c_g = (-1, -I).$$

Both give the same twisted form of  $\mathbb{C}^\times$  in which  ${}^g t = \bar{t}^{-1}$  for  $t \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ . This is the real non-split form of  $\mathbb{C}^\times$  whose fixed points are  $S^1$ .

We consider the corresponding twisted forms of  $\mathbb{P}_\mathbb{C}^1$ . For the cocycle  $\mathbf{c}^+$ , the anti-holomorphic involution sends  $t \mapsto \bar{t}^{-1}$  for  $t \in \mathbb{C}^\times$  and it interchanges the poles. This is reflection in the equator and has fixed point set  $S^1$ . For the twisted form given by the cocycle  $\mathbf{c}^-$ , the anti-holomorphic involution sends  $\mathbb{C}^\times \ni t \mapsto -\bar{t}^{-1}$  and it interchanges the poles. This is the antipodal map and it has no fixed points.

Figure 1 shows these three real forms of the toric variety  $\mathbb{P}_\mathbb{C}^1$ . The third real form is the

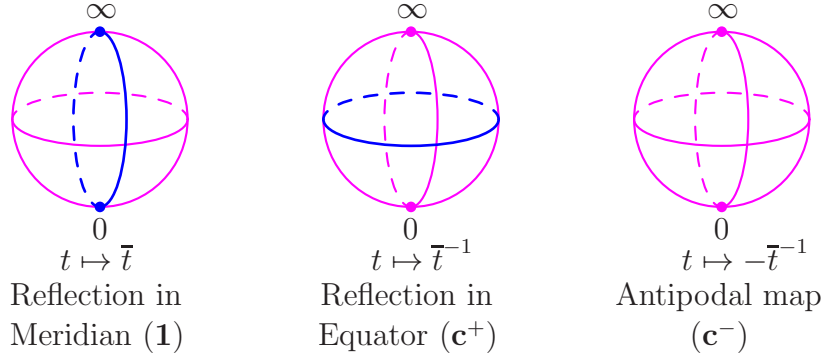


FIGURE 1. Real forms of  $P_\mathbb{C}^1$ .

Brauer-Severi variety. It is one of two real forms of the projective line, the other being the usual real projective line,  $\mathbb{RP}^1$ . We have  $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{c}^+}^1 \simeq \mathbb{P}_1^1 = \mathbb{RP}^1$ , but not as toric varieties. For example, the real points of  $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{c}^+}^1$  do not include the torus fixed points  $\{0, \infty\}$ , while these are real points of  $\mathbb{RP}^1$ .

**3.2. A partition of Galois cohomology.** Let  $\Sigma$  be a fan in a lattice  $N$  and  $K/k$  a Galois extension with Galois group  $\mathcal{G}$ . Then we have a short exact sequence of groups

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_N(K) \xrightarrow{\iota} \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\mathbb{T}(K) \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{Aut}_\Sigma \rightarrow 1$$

which induces a long exact sequence of Galois cohomology sets (2.4)

$$(3.3) \quad H^1(K/k, \mathbb{T}_N) \xrightarrow{\iota} H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\mathbb{T}) \xrightarrow{\pi} H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^2(K/k, \mathbb{T}_N).$$

This begins with  $H^1(K/k, \mathbb{T}_N)$ , which is trivial by Hilbert's Theorem 90. It turns out that the connecting homomorphism  $\delta$  is also trivial, as  $\pi$  is surjective. We will show this by producing a section. (Note that this does not imply  $\pi$  is a bijection.)

Since  $\mathcal{G}$  acts trivially on  $\mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$ ,  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma)$  consists of conjugacy classes of homomorphisms  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$ . Given such a homomorphism  $\varphi$ , we have the associated twisted form  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$  of  $\mathbb{T}_N$  as in Proposition 2.5.

Given a twisted form  $Y_K$  of the split toric variety  $X_{\Sigma, K}$ , the image  $\varphi$  of its cocycle  $\mathbf{c}$  under the composition  $\mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}(N)$  determines the twisted torus  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$  acting on  $Y_K$ . The fiber of the map  $\pi$  above  $\varphi$  consists of cocycles corresponding to the twisted forms  $Y'_K$  of  $X_{\Sigma, K}$  with twisted torus  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$ . We identify these fibers.

**Theorem 3.4.** *The map  $\pi: H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top) \rightarrow H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma)$  is surjective with the fiber over the conjugacy class of a homomorphism  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$  equal to the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$ . That is, the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top)$  can be partitioned into a disjoint union of cohomology groups*

$$H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top) = \coprod_{\varphi} H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi),$$

where  $\varphi$  varies over representatives for the conjugacy classes of homomorphisms  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$ . In particular, the association of  $\varphi$  to the cocycle  $\mathbf{1}_\varphi := (\mathbf{1}, \varphi)$ , where  $\mathbf{1} \in H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  is the unit cocycle, is a section of the map  $\pi$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$  be a homomorphism. Setting  $c_g := (1, \varphi_g)$ , where  $1 \in \mathbb{T}_N$  is the unit, gives a function  $\mathbf{c}: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top(K)$ . This is a cocycle because for  $g, h \in \mathcal{G}$ , we have

$$c_{gh} = (1, \varphi_{gh}) = (1, \varphi_g)(1, \varphi_h) = c_g \cdot {}^g c_h,$$

as  $\varphi_g$  is a group automorphism of  $\mathbb{T}_N(K)$  so that  ${}^{\varphi_g} 1 = 1$ .

Write  $\mathbf{1}_\varphi$  for this cocycle. If  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  are conjugate homomorphisms (cohomologous cocycles in  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma)$ ), then  $\mathbf{1}_\varphi$  and  $\mathbf{1}_\psi$  are cohomologous and represent the same element in  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top)$ . In this way, we see that the association  $\varphi \mapsto \mathbf{1}_\varphi$  gives a map

$$H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma) \longrightarrow H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^\top)$$

which is a section of the map  $\pi$ .

Let  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$  be the twisted form of the torus  $\mathbb{T}_{N, K}$  associated to the homomorphism  $\varphi$ . Then the action of  $g \in \mathcal{G}$  on  $t \in \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)$  is  ${}^g t = g \circ t \circ \varphi_g$ , as in Proposition 2.5.

Cocycles in  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  are maps  $\mathbf{t}: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K) = \mathbb{T}_N(K)$  such that

$$t_{gh} = t_g \cdot {}^g t_h.$$

By definition,  $\mathbf{t}$  is cohomologous to the cocycle

$$g \longmapsto s^{-1} \cdot t_g \cdot {}^g s,$$

for any  $s \in \mathcal{T}_\varphi$ . These computations show that the association  $\mathbf{t} \mapsto (\mathbf{t}, \varphi)$ , where

$$(\mathbf{t}, \varphi)_g = (t_g, \varphi_g),$$

is a bijection between  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  and the fiber of the map  $\pi$  over  $\varphi$ .  $\square$

**Remark 3.5.** The Galois cohomology sets computed in Section 3.1 illustrate Theorem 3.4. For  $\mathbb{P}^1$ ,  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma = \{\pm I\}$ , and there are two homomorphisms  $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma$ . We found a unique cocycle associated to the trivial homomorphism. This is a general fact, as  $H^1(K/k, \mathbb{T}_N) = 1$ , by Hilbert's Theorem 90. On the other hand, there were two cocycles associated to the non-trivial homomorphism  $\varphi$  which gives the real non-split form of  $\mathbb{C}^\times$ , with real points  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi(\mathbb{R}) = S^1$ . In fact, we computed  $H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi) = H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, S^1) = \mathbb{R}^\times / \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ .

**Remark 3.6.** The section  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma) \rightarrow H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\top)$  of the map  $\pi$  (3.3) is reflected in work by Voskresenskii, who constructed toric varieties corresponding to the cocycles  $\mathbf{1}_\varphi = (1, \varphi)$ , for smooth projective  $\varphi(\mathcal{G})$ -invariant fans  $\Sigma$ .

**Proposition 3.7.** *Let  $\varphi : \mathcal{G} = \text{Gal}(K/k) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma$  be a homomorphism, let  $L_\varphi$  denote the intermediate Galois extension  $k \subset L_\varphi \subset K$  where  $L_\varphi = K^{\ker \varphi}$ , and let  $\bar{\varphi} : \text{Gal}(L_\varphi/k) = \text{Gal}(K/k)/\ker \varphi \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma$  be the map induced by  $\varphi$ . Then  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi) \cong H^1(L_\varphi/k, \mathcal{T}_{\bar{\varphi}})$ .*

Note that  $L_\varphi$ ,  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$ , and  $\mathcal{T}_{\bar{\varphi}}$  depend only on the conjugacy class of  $\varphi$ .

*Proof.* Given a closed normal subgroup  $H$  of a profinite group  $G$  and a  $G$ -module  $A$ , there is an exact sequence

$$(3.4) \quad 1 \rightarrow H^1(G/H, A^H) \xrightarrow{\text{inf}} H^1(G, A) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} H^1(H, A)^{G/H} \xrightarrow{\text{tg}} H^2(G/H, A^H),$$

where the indicated maps are the inflation, restriction and transgression maps associated to the normal subgroup  $H$ ; see [19, Prop. 1.6.6].

Consider the exact sequence (3.4) where  $G = \text{Gal}(K/k)$ ,  $H = \ker \varphi$  and  $A = \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)$ . Since  $H = \ker\{\varphi : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma\}$  and  $H$  acts trivially on the lattice  $N$ , we have  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi(K) \simeq \mathbb{T}_N(K)$  as an  $H$ -module. With this it follows from Hilbert's Theorem 90 that

$$(3.5) \quad H^1(H, A)^{G/H} \subseteq H^1(H, A) = H^1(\text{Gal}(K/L_\varphi), \mathbb{T}_N(K)) = H^1(K/L_\varphi, \mathbb{G}_m^n) = 1.$$

Furthermore,

$$(3.6) \quad A^H = \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)^{\text{Gal}(K/L_\varphi)} = \mathcal{T}_{\bar{\varphi}}(L_\varphi)$$

as a  $G/H = \text{Gal}(L_\varphi/k)$ -module. Then (3.4), (3.5), and (3.6) give an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi) &= H^1(G, A) \cong H^1(G/H, A^H) \\ &= H^1(\text{Gal}(L_\varphi/k), \mathcal{T}_{\bar{\varphi}}(L_\varphi)) = H^1(L_\varphi/k, \mathcal{T}_{\bar{\varphi}}). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

**Remark 3.8.** In [7, 8] the subgroup  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma \subset \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\top$  is called the group of multiplicative automorphisms of  $(X_\Sigma, \mathbb{T}_N)$  and the subgroup  $\mathbb{T}_N \subset \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\top$  is called the group of elementary toric automorphisms. Accordingly a real structure  $\mathbf{c} \in H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\top)$  is called a multiplicative real structure if  $\mathbf{c} \in H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \text{Aut}_\Sigma) \subset H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\top)$ . Theorem 4.1.1 of [8] states that any toric real structure on a complex toric variety  $X$  such that the set of real points of  $X$  is nonempty is, up to conjugation, a multiplicative real structure.

For more general field extensions, if  $\mathbf{c} \in H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\top)$  is such that the corresponding twisted form of  $(X_{\Sigma, K}, \mathbb{T}_{N, K})$  descends to a  $k$ -variety, then the open dense orbit  $\mathcal{O}_0 \subset X_{\Sigma, K}$  contains a  $k$ -rational point if and only if  $\mathbf{c} \in H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma)$ . Writing  $c_g = (t_g, \varphi_g)$  for each  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ , the condition is that, after conjugating  $\mathbf{c}$ ,  $t_g = 1$  for each  $g$ . Indeed, if  $y = tx_0 \in \mathcal{O}_0$  is a  $k$ -rational point it is fixed by  $\mathcal{G}$ , so for each  $g$ ,  ${}^g \varphi y = t_g {}^g tx_0 = y = tx_0$ , meaning  $t^{-1} t_g {}^g t = 1$ ; conjugating by  $t$  takes  $\mathbf{c}$  to a cocycle with each  $t_g = 1$ .



**3.3. Compactifications of torsors.** Suppose that  $\Sigma = \{0\}$ . Then  $X_\Sigma = X_{\{0\}}$  is simply  $\mathbb{T}_N$ . Since  $\Sigma$  is preserved by every homomorphism  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} = \text{Gal}(K/k) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ , for every  $k$ -form  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$  of the torus  $\mathbb{T}_{N,K}$ , there are  $k$ -forms of  $X_{\{0\}}$ , and these are in bijection with  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$ . These are pairs  $(Y, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  of  $k$ -varieties with  $Y \simeq \mathcal{T}_\varphi$ , but where the Galois action on  $Y_K \simeq \mathbb{T}_{N,K}$  is not necessarily that on the group  $\mathcal{T}_{\varphi,K} \simeq \mathbb{T}_{N,K}$ . Such  $k$ -forms of  $X_{\{0\}}$  with torus  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$  are *torsors* over  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$ .

We restate Theorem 3.4 giving an arithmetic version of the fundamental theorem of toric varieties—that normal varieties over an algebraically closed field equipped with the action of a dense split torus are classified by fans.

**Theorem 3.9.** *Suppose either that  $\Sigma$  is a quasiprojective fan or that  $K/k$  is a quadratic Galois extension. Then every torsor  $(Y, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  over a torus  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi$  given by a homomorphism  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma$  has an equivariant compactification that is a  $k$ -form of the toric variety  $X_\Sigma$ .*

This completes the classification of quasiprojective compactifications of torsors, as every arithmetic toric variety  $(Y, \mathcal{T})$  gives a  $\varphi$ -invariant fan  $\Sigma$  and  $(Y, \mathcal{T})$  is the closure of the torsor  $(Y_0, \mathcal{T})$  where  $Y_0$  is the dense orbit.

#### 4. GALOIS COHOMOLOGY AND THE CLASS GROUP

We use the presentation of the class group appearing in the quotient construction of Section 2.3 and the fibration of Theorem 3.4 to compute the Galois cohomology set  $H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma)$ , and then classify projective spaces with cyclic Galois groups.

**4.1. Galois cohomology and the class group.** Let  $\Sigma(1)$  be the set of rays in the fan  $\Sigma$ , and let  $\mathfrak{S}_{\Sigma(1)}$  be the group of permutations of  $\Sigma(1)$ . Then  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma$  is naturally a subgroup of  $\mathfrak{S}_{\Sigma(1)}$ . As in Section 2.3, we assume that the cones of  $\Sigma$  span a full rank sublattice of  $N$ . We obtain a short exact sequence

$$(4.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\Sigma(1)} \longrightarrow C\ell(\Sigma) \longrightarrow 0.$$

The torsion subgroup  $C\ell(\Sigma)_{\text{tor}}$  of  $C\ell(\Sigma)$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}/a_1\mathbb{Z} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}/a_r\mathbb{Z}$ , for some integers  $a_1 \geq \cdots \geq a_r \geq 2$ . We will assume that the field  $K$  satisfies

$$(4.2) \quad \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(C\ell(\Sigma), K^\times) = 0.$$

That is, the equations  $z^{a_i} - \lambda = 0$  have solutions in  $K^\times$  for all  $i = 1, \dots, r$  and  $\lambda \in K^\times$ . This assumption (4.2) holds when  $C\ell(\Sigma)$  is free or when  $K$  is an algebraic closure of  $k$ . In practice, we may assume that  $K$  satisfies (4.2) whenever keeping track of the splitting field of the toric variety is not relevant, since (4.2) holds for sufficiently large extensions  $K/k$ .

Under this assumption, (4.1) induces the exact sequence

$$(4.3) \quad 1 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(C\ell(\Sigma), K^\times) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^{\Sigma(1)}, K^\times) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(M, K^\times) \longrightarrow 1.$$

Let  $\mathbb{G}_m^{\Sigma(1)}$  be the torus  $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}^{\Sigma(1)}])$  and  $G_\Sigma$  be the abelian group scheme  $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[C\ell(\Sigma)])$ . Then we may rewrite (4.3) as

$$(4.4) \quad 1 \longrightarrow G_\Sigma(K) \xrightarrow{\iota_K} \mathbb{G}_m^{\Sigma(1)}(K) \xrightarrow{\phi_K} \mathbb{T}_N(K) \longrightarrow 1.$$

Since  $\mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma \subset \mathfrak{S}_{\Sigma(1)}$ ,  $\mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$  acts on  $\mathbb{G}_m^{\Sigma(1)}$  and (4.4) is  $\mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$ -equivariant. We may use any homomorphism  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} = \mathrm{Gal}(K/k) \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$  to compatibly twist the  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on (4.4), obtaining a short exact sequence of twisted group schemes,

$$(4.5) \quad 1 \longrightarrow G_{\Sigma, \varphi}(K) \xrightarrow{i_K} \mathbb{G}_{m, \varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K) \xrightarrow{\phi_K} \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K) \longrightarrow 1.$$

This sequence can be used to describe  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$ . By Theorem 3.4,  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  is the fiber above the homomorphism  $\varphi \in H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma)$  under the projection from  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma^T)$ . We will give this description when the extension  $K/k$  is cyclic.

We begin by establishing some notation. The orbit decomposition  $\Sigma(1) = O_1 \amalg \cdots \amalg O_s$  of  $\Sigma(1)$  under the action of  $\mathcal{G}$  via  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma \subset \mathfrak{S}_{\Sigma(1)}$  gives a decomposition

$$\mathbb{Z}^{\Sigma(1)} = \mathbb{Z}^{O_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{O_s}.$$

For each  $i = 1, \dots, s$ , choose a representative  $v_i \in O_i$  and let  $\mathcal{G}_i \subset \mathcal{G}$  be its stabilizer, so that  $O_i = \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i$ . This gives a decomposition of  $\mathbb{G}_{m, \varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K)$  as a  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}]$ -module,

$$(4.6) \quad \mathbb{G}_{m, \varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K) \cong (\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_1] \otimes K^\times) \times \cdots \times (\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_s] \otimes K^\times).$$

Let  $\{g_{i,j} \mid j = 1, \dots, m_i\}$  be a set of representatives for  $\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i$  and write an element  $\alpha$  in  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i] \otimes K^\times$  as  $\alpha = \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} [g_{i,j}] \otimes \lambda_j$ , where  $[g_{i,j}]$  is the coset of  $g_{i,j}$ . Consider the map

$$K^\times \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i] \otimes K^\times, \quad \text{where} \quad \lambda \longmapsto \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} [g_{i,j}] \otimes^{g_{i,j}} \lambda.$$

We leave the reader to check that if  $\lambda \in (K^{\mathcal{G}_i})^\times$  then  $\sum [g_{i,j}] \otimes^{g_{i,j}} \lambda$  is  $\mathcal{G}$ -fixed. Write  $\Delta_i$  for the restriction  $(K^{\mathcal{G}_i})^\times \rightarrow \{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i] \otimes K^\times\}^\mathcal{G}$ . One may check that  $\Delta_i$  is in fact an isomorphism, and does not depend on the choices of the representative  $g_{i,j}$ .

We state the main results of this section.

**Theorem 4.1.** *Let  $Cl(\Sigma)$  be as defined in (4.3) and suppose that  $K/k$  is a cyclic extension with  $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(Cl(\Sigma), K^\times) = 0$ . Then for any homomorphism  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$ ,*

$$H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi) \cong \frac{G_{\Sigma, \varphi}(k) \cap \mathrm{Im} \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m, \varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}}}{\mathrm{Im} \mathcal{N}_{G_{\Sigma, \varphi}}}.$$

Here,  $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m, \varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}}$  and  $\mathcal{N}_{G_{\Sigma, \varphi}}$  are the norm homomorphisms of Section 2.6. We determine  $\mathrm{Im} \mathcal{N}_{G_{\Sigma, \varphi}}$ .

**Theorem 4.2.** *Let  $Cl(\Sigma)$  and  $\Delta_i, \mathcal{G}_i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, s$  be as above with  $K/k$  a finite Galois extension (not necessarily cyclic) satisfying  $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(Cl(\Sigma), K^\times) = 0$ . Then for  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma$ ,*

$$\mathrm{Im} \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m, \varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}} = \prod_{i=1}^s \Delta_i(\mathrm{Im} N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_i}}).$$

We first compute the cohomology of the middle term in (4.5).

**Lemma 4.3.** *Let  $\varphi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_\Sigma \subset \mathfrak{S}_{\Sigma(1)}$  and  $\mathcal{G}_i, i = 1, \dots, s$  be as above. Then*

$$(4.7) \quad H^r(\mathcal{G}, \mathbb{G}_{m, \varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K)) \cong \prod_{i=1}^s H^r(\mathcal{G}_i, K^\times),$$

for all  $r \geq 0$ . In particular,

$$\begin{aligned}
 H^0(\mathcal{G}, \mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K)) &\cong \prod_{i=1}^s (K^{\mathcal{G}_i})^\times, \\
 H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K)) &= 1, \quad \text{and} \\
 H^2(\mathcal{G}, \mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K)) &\cong \prod_{i=1}^s \text{Br}(K^{\mathcal{G}_i}|K).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.8}$$

*Proof.* It follows from Shapiro's lemma that  $H^r(\mathcal{G}, \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i] \otimes K^\times) \cong H^r(\mathcal{G}_i, K^\times)$ , for all  $r \geq 0$  and  $i = 1, \dots, s$ , since  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i] \otimes K^\times \cong \text{Ind}_{\mathcal{G}_i}^{\mathcal{G}}(\text{Res}_{\mathcal{G}_i}^{\mathcal{G}}(K^\times))$ . Applying this to each factor in (4.6) proves (4.7).

We have  $H^0(\mathcal{G}_i, K^\times) = (K^\times)^{\mathcal{G}_i} = (K^{\mathcal{G}_i})^\times$  by the definition of  $H^0$ . The vanishing of  $H^1$  follows from Hilbert's theorem 90. Lastly, the identification of  $H^2$  follows from the canonical isomorphism  $H^2(\mathcal{G}_i, K^\times) \simeq \text{Br}(K^{\mathcal{G}_i}|K)$ , as explained in Section 2.6.  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 4.1.* The long exact sequence of cohomology coming from (4.5) includes

$$H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{G}, G_{\Sigma,\varphi}(K)) \xrightarrow{\iota_2} H^2(\mathcal{G}, \mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K)).$$

By (4.8) we have  $H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K)) = 1$  and so,

$$H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi) = H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) \simeq \ker \iota_2.$$

Since  $\mathcal{G}$  is cyclic, by (2.7) we have,

$$H^2(\mathcal{G}, G_{\Sigma,\varphi}(K)) = \frac{G_{\Sigma,\varphi}(k)}{\text{Im } \mathcal{N}_{G_{\Sigma,\varphi}}} \quad \text{and} \quad H^2(\mathcal{G}, \mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(K)) = \frac{\mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}(k)}{\text{Im } \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}}}.$$

The result follows immediately.  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 4.2.* For  $i = 1, \dots, s$ , define  $\theta_i : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i] \otimes K^\times \rightarrow K^\times$  by

$$\theta_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} [g_{i,j}] \otimes \lambda_j \right) = \prod_{j=1}^{m_i} g_{i,j}^{-1} \lambda_j.$$

We claim that if  $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i] \otimes K^\times (\subset \mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)})$ , then

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}}(\alpha_i) = \Delta_i(N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_i}}(\theta_i(\alpha_i))) \in \Delta_i(\text{Im } N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_i}}).$$

Indeed, this follows directly (albeit tediously) from the definitions of  $\mathcal{N}$  and  $\theta_i$ , using the expansion of  $\alpha_i$ ,

$$\alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} [g_{i,j}] \otimes \lambda_j.$$

Hence for an arbitrary element  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}$  (with  $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_i] \otimes K^\times$ ),

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}}(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^s \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}}(\alpha_i) \in \prod_{i=1}^s \Delta_i(\text{Im } N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_i}}).$$

Conversely, suppose  $\lambda_i \in \text{Im } N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_i}}$  for  $i = 1, \dots, s$ . Let  $\kappa_i \in K$  such that  $N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_i}}(\kappa_i) = \lambda_i$ . For each  $i = 1, \dots, s$ , let  $\alpha_i = [g_{i1}] \otimes {}^{g_{i1}}\kappa_i$ . Then

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}}(\alpha_i) = \Delta_i(N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_i}}\theta_i(\alpha_i)) = \Delta_i(N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_i}}(\kappa_i)) = \Delta_i(\lambda_i).$$

Hence  $\prod \Delta_i(\lambda_i) = \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m,\varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}}(\alpha)$  for  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$ .  $\square$

**4.2. Arithmetic projective spaces.** Write  $[n+1]$  for  $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ . Let  $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$  be the lattice  $\mathbb{Z}[n+1]/\mathbb{Z}(1, \dots, 1)$  and  $\Sigma$  be the fan in  $N$  whose cones are generated by proper subsets of the set of images of standard basis elements in  $\mathbb{Z}[n+1]$ . The symmetric group  $\mathfrak{S}_{[n+1]}$  acts by permuting the coordinates and is the group of automorphisms  $\mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma}$ .

Given  $n$  and  $d$ , let  $\mathcal{P}(n+1, d)$  be the set of partitions  $\mathbf{m} = (d \geq m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_s \geq 1)$  of  $n+1$  such that each part  $m_i$  divides  $d$ . Write  $|\mathbf{m}|$  for the length  $s$  of a partition. The set  $\mathcal{P}(n+1, d)$  is in one-to-one correspondence with the conjugacy classes of elements  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{[n+1]}$  satisfying  $\sigma^d = 1$ . Write  $\mathcal{P}_1(n+1, d) \subset \mathcal{P}(n+1, d)$  for those partitions with  $m_s = 1$  and  $\mathcal{P}_*(n+1, d) = \mathcal{P}(n+1, d) \setminus \mathcal{P}_1(n+1, d)$ .

**Theorem 4.4.** *Let  $K/k$  be a cyclic extension of degree  $d$  with Galois group  $\mathcal{G} = \langle \xi \rangle$ . The set  $E(K/k, \mathbb{P}^n)$  of  $k$ -forms of  $\mathbb{P}^n$  that split over  $K$  is in one-to-one correspondence with*

$$\mathcal{P}_1(n+1, d) \amalg \coprod_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{P}_*(n+1, d)} \frac{k^\times \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^{|\mathbf{m}|} \text{Im } N_{K/K^{\xi^{m_i}}}}{\text{Im } N_{K/k}}.$$

*Proof.* We have  $E(K/k, \mathbb{P}^n) = H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma}^T)$ . We first describe  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma})$ , then the fibers of the projection map  $\pi : H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma}^T) \rightarrow H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma})$ .

As before,  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma})$  is the set of conjugacy classes  $[\varphi]$  of homomorphisms  $\varphi : \mathcal{G} \cong \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma} \cong \mathfrak{S}_{[n+1]}$ . The conjugacy class  $[\varphi]$  is determined by the cycle type of  $\varphi(\xi)$ , which is a permutation whose order divides  $d$ . Hence  $H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma}) = \mathcal{P}(n+1, d)$ .

The dual sequence (4.1) becomes

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{[n+1]} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(1, \dots, 1)^\vee \rightarrow 0,$$

where  $M = \{f \in \mathbb{Z}^{[n+1]} \mid \sum_{i=0}^n f(i) = 0\}$ . In particular,  $C\ell(\Sigma) = \mathbb{Z}(1, \dots, 1)^\vee$  is free, so the assumption (4.2) is satisfied.

Let  $\varphi$  be a homomorphism  $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma} = \mathfrak{S}_{[n+1]}$  with cycle type  $\mathbf{m} = (m_1, \dots, m_s)$ . By Theorem 4.1,

$$H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_{\varphi}) = \frac{G_{\Sigma, \varphi}(k) \cap \text{Im } \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m, \varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}}}{\text{Im } \mathcal{N}_{G_{\Sigma, \varphi}}}.$$

In the sequence (4.5),  $G_{\Sigma, \varphi}(K) \cong K^\times$  maps into  $(K^\times)^{n+1}$  as the diagonal  $\Delta_{K^\times}$ . For each  $i = 1, \dots, s$ , the subgroup  $\mathcal{G}_i$  is  $\langle \xi^{m_i} \rangle$ . Therefore by Theorem 4.2,

$$G_{\Sigma, \varphi}(k) \cap \text{Im } \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{G}_{m, \varphi}^{\Sigma(1)}} \cong \left\{ x \in k^\times \mid x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^s \text{Im } N_{K/K^{\xi^{m_i}}} \right\}$$

and  $\text{Im } \mathcal{N}_{G_{\Sigma, \varphi}} \cong \text{Im } N_{K/k} \subset k^\times$ . This shows that

$$H^1(K/k, \mathbf{Aut}_{\Sigma}^T) = \coprod_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{P}(n+1, d)} \frac{k^\times \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^{|\mathbf{m}|} \text{Im } N_{K/K^{\xi^{m_i}}}}{\text{Im } N_{K/k}}.$$

If  $\Sigma(1)$  has a fixed point  $v = O_{i_0}$  under the action of  $\mathcal{G}$ , then  $\mathcal{G}_{i_0} = \mathcal{G}$ , hence  $\text{Im } N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_{i_0}}} = \text{Im } N_{K/k}$ , and hence  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi) = \mathbf{1}_\varphi$ . The maps  $\varphi$  for which there is a fixed point are precisely those whose conjugacy class lies in  $\mathcal{P}_1(n+1, d)$ . This shows that  $\pi : H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma) \rightarrow H^1(K/k, \text{Aut}_\Sigma) = \mathcal{P}(n+1, d)$  is one-to-one over  $\mathcal{P}_1(n+1, d) \subset \mathcal{P}(n+1, d)$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 4.5.** *Let  $K/k$  be a cyclic extension of prime degree  $d$ . Then*

$$E(K/k, \mathbb{P}^n) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{P}_1(n+1, d) \amalg \text{Br}(k|K), & \text{if } d \mid n+1 \\ \mathcal{P}(n+1, d), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* Every element of  $\mathcal{P}(n+1, d)$  has the form  $(d, \dots, d, 1, \dots, 1)$ . If  $d$  does not divide  $n+1$  then  $\mathcal{P}(n+1, d) = \mathcal{P}_1(n+1, d)$  and the result follows. Otherwise  $\mathcal{P}_*(n+1, d)$  contains the single element  $\mathbf{m}_* := (d, d, \dots, d)$ . For  $[\varphi] = \mathbf{m}_*$  we have  $\mathcal{G}_i = \{1\}$  for  $i = 1, \dots, s$ . Hence  $K^{\mathcal{G}_i} = K$  and  $\text{Im } N_{K/K^{\mathcal{G}_i}} = K^\times$ , for  $i = 1, \dots, s$ . It follows that

$$(4.9) \quad H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi) = \frac{k^\times}{\text{Im } N_{K/k}} \cong \text{Br}(k|K),$$

which completes the proof.  $\square$

For example,  $E(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{P}^1) = \mathcal{P}_1(2, 2) \amalg \text{Br}(\mathbb{R}|\mathbb{C}) = \{(1, 1)\} \amalg (R^\times/\mathbb{R}_{>0})$ , giving the three real forms of  $\mathbb{P}^1$  computed in Subsection 3.1.

## 5. CLASSIFICATION OF ARITHMETIC TORIC SURFACES

All toric surfaces are quasiprojective, and so by Corollary 3.3 arithmetic toric surfaces are classified by Galois cohomology. By Theorem 3.4, the computation of Galois cohomology reduces to computing  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  for all homomorphisms  $\varphi : \text{Gal}(K/k) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma \subset \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ , which we may assume are injective, by Proposition 3.7. We first show that every finite subgroup of  $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  occurs as the automorphism group of a fan  $\Sigma$  of a smooth complete toric surface and then compute  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  for all injections  $\varphi : \text{Gal}(K/k) \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ , some explicitly, and others up to a single extension.

Write  $D_{2m}$  for the dihedral group of order  $2m$ ,

$$D_{2m} := \langle \rho, \mathbf{r} \mid \mathbf{r}\rho = \rho^{-1}\mathbf{r} \text{ and } \rho^m = \mathbf{r}^2 = e \rangle,$$

and write  $C_m$  for the cyclic group of order  $m$ . A maximal finite subgroup of  $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  is isomorphic to either  $D_8$  or  $D_{12}$ . Table 1 contains a complete set of representatives for the conjugacy classes of subgroups of  $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  as well as their generators. (See [20, §IX.14].)

**Remark 5.1.** A map  $\varphi : \mathcal{G} = \text{Gal}(K/k) \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  induces a  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}]$ -module structure on  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ . The corresponding  $\mathcal{G}$ -module structure on  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi = \mathbb{Z}^2 \otimes K^\times = K^\times \times K^\times$  is as follows. If  $g \in \mathcal{G}$  with  $\varphi(g) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ , and  $(x, y) \in K^\times \times K^\times$ , then

$$(x, y) \longmapsto {}^g(x, y) = (g(x)^a g(y)^b, g(x)^c g(y)^d).$$

Any map  $\text{Gal}(K/k) \rightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$  induces a similarly defined action on  $(K^\times)^n$ .

Cyclic	Dihedral	
$C_6 = \langle A \rangle$	$D_{12} = \langle A, J \rangle$	$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
$C_4 = \langle B \rangle$	$D_8 = \langle B, J \rangle$	$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$C_3 = \langle A^2 \rangle$	$D_6 = \langle A^2, JA \rangle$	$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$C_2 = \langle A^3 \rangle = \langle B^2 \rangle = \langle -I \rangle$	$D'_6 = \langle A^2, J \rangle$	$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$D_2 = \langle C \rangle$	$D_4 = \langle -I, C \rangle$	
$D'_2 = \langle J \rangle$	$D'_4 = \langle -I, J \rangle$	
$C_1 = \langle I \rangle$		

TABLE 1. Finite subgroups of  $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  and their generators

**5.1. Smooth complete toric surfaces.** The toric surface  $X_\Sigma$  corresponding to a fan  $\Sigma$  in  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  is complete if and only if  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  is the union of the cones in  $\Sigma$ . The surface is smooth if and only if every two-dimensional cone  $\sigma$  of  $\Sigma$  is generated by the primitive vectors lying in its rays. That is, if the cone is isomorphic to the positive quadrant in  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ .

**Proposition 5.2.** *For each conjugacy class of finite subgroups of  $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  there is a smooth toric surface whose fan has automorphism group in that class.*

*Proof.* For each group in Table 1 we display a fan with that automorphism group. Figure 2 shows the primitive generators of the one-dimensional cones in complete fans with an

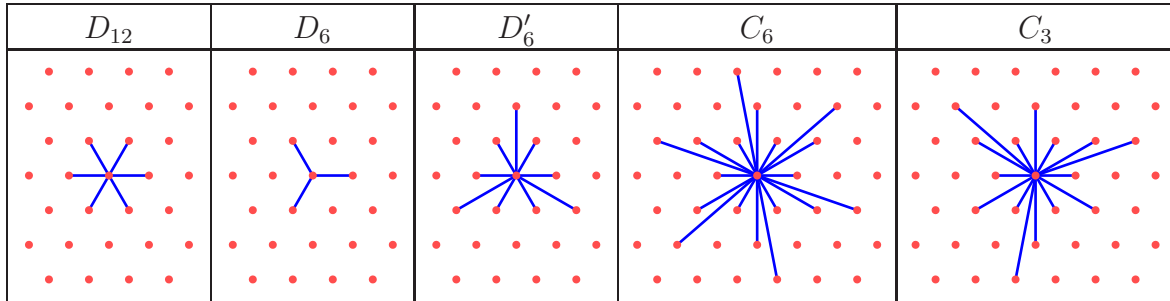


FIGURE 2. Fans with an automorphism of order three.

automorphism of order three, where the lattice is drawn with  $D_{12}$ -symmetry. Figure 3 shows those whose automorphism group is a subgroup of  $D_8$ . For these, we have drawn the lattice with  $D_8$ -symmetry. Dolgachev and Iskovskikh recently used arithmetic toric surfaces with the fans shown for  $D_{12}$  and  $D_8$  to study the plane Cremona group [11].

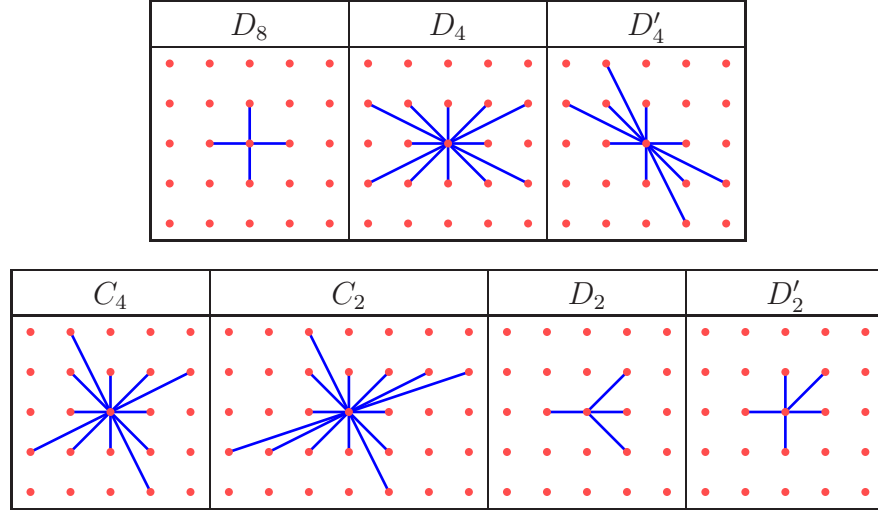
Each of these fans visibly exhibit the claimed symmetry groups. To see that they have no more automorphisms, first note that for every primitive vector  $v$  in these fans there is an integer  $a_v$  such that

$$a_v v = u + w,$$

where  $u, v, w$  are consecutive primitive vectors in the fan. See [13, §2.5]. Arranging these integers in cyclic order according to the order of their primitive vectors around the origin gives a cyclic sequence. For example, the fan for  $C_3$  yields the cyclic integer sequence

$$(1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 4).$$



FIGURE 3. Fans whose automorphism group is a subgroup of  $D_8$ 

We leave it an exercise that the symmetry group of the cyclic sequence of a fan  $\Sigma$  equals the automorphism group of  $\Sigma$ , and that the sequences for the fans in Figures 2 and 3 have the claimed symmetry groups.  $\square$

**5.2. Galois groups with an element of order three.** The groups of fans in Table 2 are subgroups of  $D_{12} \simeq \langle A, J \rangle \subset \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  as in Table 1, via  $\rho \mapsto A$  and  $\mathbf{r} \mapsto J$ .

We describe the resulting  $\mathbb{Z}[D_{12}]$ -module structure on  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ . Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be  $\mathbb{Z}$  equipped with the action of  $D_{12}$  in which  $\rho$  acts by  $-1$  and  $\mathbf{r}$  acts by the identity. Let  $H_0 = \langle \mathbf{r}, \rho^3 \rangle \cong D_4$  be the subgroup of  $D_{12}$  generated by  $\mathbf{r}$  and  $\rho^3$ . Since  $[D_{12} : H_0] = 3$ , the induced module

$$\mathfrak{C} := \text{Ind}_{H_0}^{D_{12}}(\text{Res}_{H_0}^{D_{12}} \mathfrak{A}) = \mathbb{Z}[D_{12}] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[H_0]} \text{Res}_{H_0}^{D_{12}}(\mathfrak{A})$$

is a lattice of rank 3 generated by  $e_1 = 1 \otimes 1$ ,  $e_2 = \rho \otimes 1$ , and  $e_3 = \rho^2 \otimes 1$ , and its  $\mathbb{Z}[D_{12}]$ -module structure is determined by

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \rho \cdot e_1 &= e_2, & \rho \cdot e_2 &= e_3, & \rho \cdot e_3 &= -e_1, \\ \mathbf{r} \cdot e_1 &= e_1, & \mathbf{r} \cdot e_2 &= -e_3, & \mathbf{r} \cdot e_3 &= -e_2. \end{aligned}$$

The module  $\mathfrak{C}$  comes with a natural  $\mathbb{Z}[D_{12}]$ -module epimorphism  $\pi: \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$  defined by

$$(5.2) \quad \pi(me_1 + ne_2 + pe_3) = 1 \cdot m + \rho \cdot n + \rho^2 \cdot p = m - n + p.$$

It follows that  $\mathfrak{B} := \ker \pi$  is the sublattice  $\mathfrak{B} = \mathbb{Z}\{v_1, v_2\} \subset \mathfrak{C}$  generated by  $v_1 := e_1 - e_3$  and  $v_2 := e_1 + e_2$ . Using (5.1), we see that the actions of  $\rho$  and  $\mathbf{r}$  on  $\mathfrak{B}$  (with respect to the basis  $\{v_1, v_2\}$ ) are  $A$  and  $J$ , respectively. In other words, the desired  $\mathbb{Z}[D_{12}]$ -module structure on  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  is precisely  $\mathfrak{B}$  and it fits into a short exact sequence of  $\mathbb{Z}[D_{12}]$ -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B} \xrightarrow{j} \mathfrak{C} = \text{Ind}_{H_0}^{D_{12}}(\mathfrak{A}) \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathfrak{A} \longrightarrow 0,$$

which gives an exact sequence of  $\mathbb{Z}[D_{12}]$ -modules (twisted tori)

$$(5.3) \quad 1 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B} \otimes K^\times \xrightarrow{j} \mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times = \text{Ind}_{H_0}^{D_{12}}(\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times \longrightarrow 1.$$

We first consider a Galois extension  $K/k$  whose Galois group  $\mathcal{G}$  is either  $D_{12}$ ,  $D_6$ , or  $C_6$ . Then  $\mathcal{G}$  has a distinguished normal subgroup  $N \triangleleft \mathcal{G}$  of index 2 and a subgroup  $H < \mathcal{G}$  of index 3, yielding a diagram of subextensions

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & K & \\ & \downarrow [K:L] & \\ & L := K^{N \cap H} & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ E := K^H & & F := K^N \\ & \searrow [E:k]=3 \quad \swarrow [F:k]=2 & \\ & k & \end{array}$$

These extensions come with homomorphisms:

$$\gamma : \text{Br}(k|E) \longrightarrow \text{Br}(F|L),$$

obtained by base extension from  $k$  to  $F$ , and

$$(5.5) \quad \eta : \text{Br}(E|L) \longrightarrow \text{Br}(k|F),$$

induced by the norm map  $N_{E/k} : E^\times \rightarrow k^\times$ . Since  $L/F$  and  $E/k$  are cyclic, we have

$$\text{Br}(k|E) \simeq k^\times / N_{E/k}(E^\times) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Br}(F|L) \simeq F^\times / N_{L/F}(L^\times),$$

and  $\gamma$  is induced by the inclusion  $k^\times \hookrightarrow F^\times$ .

**Theorem 5.3.** *Let  $\mathcal{G} = \text{Gal}(K/k)$ ,  $N$ , and  $H$  be the groups indicated in the table below.*

$\mathcal{G}$	$H$	$N$	$N \cap H$
$D_{12} = \langle \rho, \mathbf{r} \rangle$	$H_0 = \langle \rho^3, \mathbf{r} \rangle$	$N_0 = \langle \rho^2, \mathbf{r} \rangle$	$N_0 \cap H_0 = \langle \mathbf{r} \rangle$
$D_6 = \langle \rho^2, \mathbf{r} \rangle$	$H_0 \cap D_6 = \langle \mathbf{r} \rho^3 \rangle$	$\langle \rho^2 \rangle$	$\langle e \rangle$
$C_6 = \langle \rho \rangle$	$H_0 \cap C_6 = \langle \rho^3 \rangle$	$\langle \rho^2 \rangle$	$\langle e \rangle$

If  $\varphi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$  is a monomorphism, then the Galois cohomology group  $H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K))$  fits in an extension

$$(5.6) \quad 1 \longrightarrow \frac{\text{Br}(F|L)}{\gamma(\text{Br}(k|E))} \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) \longrightarrow \text{Br}_\eta(E/k | L/F) \longrightarrow 1,$$

where  $E$ ,  $F$  and  $L$  are as in (5.4), and  $\text{Br}_\eta(E/k | L/F)$  is the kernel of  $\eta$ .

Whenever no confusion is likely to arise, we suppress the notation  $\text{Res}_H^G(M)$  and simply write  $M$  to denote the restricted module as well.

*Proof.* Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} = D_{12}$ ; the arguments are similar for the groups  $D_6$  and  $C_6$ . Then  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi(K) = \mathfrak{B} \otimes K^\times$  as a  $\mathbb{Z}[D_{12}]$ -module. We will compute  $H^1(D_{12}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K))$  using the long exact sequence in Galois cohomology coming from (5.3),

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{aligned} H^0(D_{12}, \mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times) &\xrightarrow{\pi} H^0(D_{12}, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) \longrightarrow H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{B} \otimes K^\times) \longrightarrow \\ &H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times) \xrightarrow{\pi^1} H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) \longrightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

We first compute  $H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)$ . Since  $N_0$  acts trivially on  $\mathfrak{A}$ , we have  $H^1(N_0, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) = H^1(N_0, K^\times) = 1$ , by Hilbert's theorem 90. Then the inflation map in the exact sequence (3.4) for the normal subgroup  $N_0 \triangleleft D_{12}$  gives the isomorphism

$$(5.8) \quad H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) \xleftarrow{\sim} H^1(D_{12}/N_0, (\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)^{N_0}).$$

The  $\mathbb{Z}[D_{12}/N_0]$ -module  $\mathfrak{A}$  is isomorphic to the sign representation  $\xi$  of  $\mathbb{Z}[D_{12}/N_0] \cong \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/2]$ , and so  $(\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)^{N_0} = \xi \otimes F^\times$  where  $F = K^{N_0}$ . As  $D_{12}/N_0 = \text{Gal}(F/k)$ , we have

$$(5.9) \quad H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) \cong H^1(\text{Gal}(F/k), \xi \otimes F^\times) \cong H^2(\text{Gal}(F/k), F^\times) = \text{Br}(k|F).$$

The first isomorphism is (5.8), the second is (2.5), and the equality is the identification of second cohomology with Brauer groups.

We next compute  $H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times)$ . Since  $\mathfrak{C} = \text{Ind}_{H_0}^{D_{12}}(\mathfrak{A})$ , the projection formula,

$$\text{Ind}_{H_0}^{D_{12}}(A) \otimes B = \text{Ind}_{H_0}^{D_{12}}(A \otimes B),$$

and Shapiro's Lemma give the isomorphism

$$H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times) = H^1(D_{12}, \text{Ind}_{H_0}^{D_{12}}(\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)) \cong H^1(H_0, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times).$$

To compute this last group, we use the same arguments as for (5.9), but for the normal subgroup  $N_0 \cap H_0 \triangleleft H_0$  whose quotient is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ . This gives

$$H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times) \cong H^1(H_0, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) \cong \text{Br}(E|L).$$

A direct calculation now shows that the homomorphism

$$\pi : \text{Br}(E|L) = H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times) \longrightarrow H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) = \text{Br}(k|F)$$

from (5.7) is the homomorphism  $\eta$  (5.5) given by the norm map. This gives the surjectivity of the map  $H^1(D_{12}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) = H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{B} \otimes K^\times) \rightarrow \text{Br}_\eta(E/k | L/F)$  in (5.6).

We now identify the kernel of this map, which is the cokernel of  $\pi$  in (5.7). As in Remark 5.1, the  $D_{12}$ -module  $\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times$  is the twisted form of  $K^\times$  in which, for  $u \in K^\times$ , we have  ${}^{\mathbf{r}}u = \mathbf{r}(u)$  and  ${}^\rho u = \rho(u)^{-1}$ , where  $\mathbf{r}(u)$  and  $\rho(u)$  are the images of  $u$  under the usual Galois action. Since  ${}^\rho u = \rho(u)^{-1} = u$  implies that  $\rho^2(u) = u$ , we have

$$(\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}} = \{u \in K^\times \mid {}^\rho u = {}^{\mathbf{r}}u = u\} = \{u \in F^\times \mid u\rho(u) = 1\} = \ker N_{F/k},$$

where  $F = K^{N_0} = K^{(\rho^2, \mathbf{r})}$ .

Similarly,  $(x, y, z) \in H^0(D_{12}, \mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times) = (\mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}}$  if and only if

$${}^\rho(x, y, z) = (x, y, z), \quad \text{where} \quad {}^\rho(x, y, z) = \left( \frac{1}{\rho(z)}, \rho(x), \rho(y) \right)$$

and

$${}^{\mathbf{r}}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z), \quad \text{where} \quad {}^{\mathbf{r}}(x, y, z) = \left( \mathbf{r}(x), \frac{1}{\mathbf{r}(z)}, \frac{1}{\mathbf{r}(y)} \right).$$

Hence,  $(x, y, z) = (x, \rho(x), \rho^2(x))$  where  $x = \mathbf{r}(x)$  and  $x\rho^3(x) = 1$ . This identifies

$$(5.10) \quad (\mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}} \text{ with } \{x \in L^\times \mid x\rho^3(x) = 1\} = \ker N_{L/E}.$$

By (5.2), the map  $\pi : (\mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}} \rightarrow (\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}}$  sends  $x$  to  $\pi(x) = \frac{x\rho^2(x)}{\rho(x)}$  and, since the identity  $x\rho^3(x) = 1$  implies  $\frac{1}{\rho(x)} = \rho^4(x)$ , we have  $\pi(x) = x\rho^2(x)\rho^4(x) = N_{L/F}(x)$ .

By Hilbert's Theorem 90, the map  $q: a \mapsto \frac{a}{\rho(a)}$  from  $F^\times$  to  $\ker N_{F/k} = (\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}}$  is surjective. This induces a surjection  $\bar{q}: F^\times \rightarrow \text{coker}(\pi)$ . Let  $a = N_{L/F}(b) = b\rho^2(b)\rho^4(b)$ . Then

$$q(a) = \frac{b\rho^2(b)\rho^4(b)}{\rho(b)\rho^3(b)\rho^5(b)} = \frac{b}{\rho^3(b)} \rho^2\left(\frac{b}{\rho^3(b)}\right) \rho^4\left(\frac{b}{\rho^3(b)}\right) = \pi\left(\frac{b}{\rho^3(b)}\right).$$

Again, Hilbert's Theorem 90 implies that  $\frac{b}{\rho^3(b)}$  is a general element in  $\ker N_{L/E} = (\mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}}$ . Together with (5.7), this implies that  $q$  descends to a surjection

$$\hat{q}: \frac{F^\times}{N_{L/F}(L^\times)} = \text{Br}(F|L) \longrightarrow \text{coker}(\pi).$$

We identify the kernel of this map. Suppose that  $[a] \in \text{Br}(F|L)$  with  $a \in F^\times$  and  $[a]$  lies in the kernel of  $\hat{q}$ . This means that  $q(a) \in \ker N_{F/k}$  lies in the image of  $\pi$ . Thus there is an element  $b \in (\mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}} = \ker N_{L/E}$  with  $q(a) = \frac{a}{\rho(a)} = \pi(b) = b\rho^2(b)\rho^4(b)$ . Hilbert's Theorem 90 implies there exists  $c \in L^\times$  with  $b = \frac{c}{\rho^3(c)}$ , so we have,

$$q(a) = \frac{a}{\rho(a)} = \frac{c}{\rho^3(c)} \rho^2\left(\frac{c}{\rho^3(c)}\right) \rho^4\left(\frac{c}{\rho^3(c)}\right) = \frac{N_{L/F}(c)}{\rho(N_{L/F}(c))}.$$

But then

$$aN_{L/F}(c^{-1}) = \rho(aN_{L/F}(c^{-1})),$$

so that  $aN_{L/F}(c^{-1}) \in F^{(\rho)} = k$ . Hence  $[a] = [aN_{L/F}(c^{-1})] \in \text{Im}(\gamma)$ , where  $\gamma: \text{Br}(k|E) \rightarrow \text{Br}(F|L)$  is induced by the inclusion  $k^\times \hookrightarrow F^\times$ . Thus  $\text{coker}(\pi) \cong \frac{\text{Br}(F|L)}{\gamma(\text{Br}(k|E))}$ .  $\square$

We compute  $H^1(K/k, \mathcal{T}_\varphi)$  for the remaining Galois groups with three-torsion.

**Theorem 5.4.** *With the above notation, we have*

$$H^1(C_3, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) = \text{Br}(k|K) \quad \text{and} \quad H^1(D'_6, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) = \text{Br}(k|L).$$

*Proof.* The calculation for  $C_3$  was done in (4.9) in the proof of Corollary 4.5 for  $\mathbb{P}^2$ .

For  $D'_6 = \langle \rho^2, \mathbf{r} \rangle$  with  $\rho^2 \mapsto A^2$  and  $\mathbf{r} \mapsto J$ , we have  $D_{12} = D'_6 \cdot H_0$  and so we may apply the *double coset formula* [19, Prop. 1.5.11] to obtain

$$\text{Res}_{D'_6}^{D_{12}}(\mathfrak{C}) = \text{Res}_{D'_6}^{D_{12}}(\text{Ind}_{H_0}^{D_{12}}(\mathfrak{A})) = \text{Ind}_{D'_6 \cap H_0}^{D'_6}(\text{Res}_{D'_6 \cap H_0}^{H_0}(\mathfrak{A})) = \text{Ind}_{D'_6 \cap H_0}^{D'_6}(\mathbb{Z}),$$

where  $\mathbb{Z}$  carries the trivial module structure. Therefore,

$$(5.11) \quad H^1(D'_6, \mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times) = H^1(D'_6, \text{Ind}_{D'_6 \cap H_0}^{D'_6}(\mathbb{Z}) \otimes K^\times) \cong H^1(D'_6 \cap H_0, K^\times) = 1,$$

by Shapiro's lemma and Hilbert's Theorem 90.

The long exact sequence (5.7) together with (5.11) gives

$$H^1(D'_6, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) = H^1(D'_6, \mathfrak{B} \otimes K^\times) \cong \text{coker}(\pi).$$

Since the restriction of  $\mathfrak{A}$  to  $D'_6$  is trivial,  $H^0(D_{12}, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) = (\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}} = (K^\times)^{D_{12}} = k^\times$ .

Similar to the identification of  $(\mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}}$  in the proof of Theorem 5.3, we have  $(x, y, z) \in (\mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times)^{D'_6}$  if and only if  $(x, y, z) = (x, \frac{1}{\rho^4(x)}, \rho^2(x))$  where  $x = \mathbf{r}(x)$ . Thus  $(\mathfrak{C} \otimes K^\times)^{D_{12}} \cong L^\times$ , where  $L = K^{(\mathbf{r})}$ . The map  $\pi$  (5.2) becomes a map  $L^\times \rightarrow k^\times$  and it sends  $x$  to  $x\rho^2(x)\rho^4(x) = N_{L/k}(x)$ , and hence  $H^1(D_{12}, \mathfrak{B} \otimes K^\times) = k^\times / N_{L/k}(L^\times) = \text{Br}(k|L)$ .  $\square$

**5.3. Subgroups of  $D_8$ .** The remaining Galois groups are subgroups of  $D_8$ , which is realized as a subgroup of  $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  via the map  $\varphi: (\rho, \mathbf{r}) \mapsto (B, J)$ . Let  $D_4 \subset D_8$  be the normal subgroup of  $D_8$  generated by  $\mathbf{r}\rho$  and  $\rho^2$ . Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be  $\mathbb{Z}$  equipped with a  $\mathbb{Z}[D_4]$  action where  $\mathbf{r}\rho$  acts trivially and  $\rho^2$  acts by  $-1$ . Define

$$(5.12) \quad \mathfrak{C} := \mathrm{Ind}_{D_4}^{D_8}(\mathfrak{A}) = \mathbb{Z}[D_8] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[D_4]} \mathfrak{A}.$$

With respect to the basis  $e_1 := 1 \otimes 1$  and  $e_2 := \rho \otimes 1$ , the matrices representing  $\rho$  and  $\mathbf{r}$  are  $B$  and  $J$ , respectively, and hence  $\mathfrak{C}$  is the  $\mathbb{Z}[D_8]$ -module structure on  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ . For a subgroup  $\mathcal{G}$  of  $D_8$ , let  $\varphi$  be the restriction to  $\mathcal{G}$  of the map  $\varphi: D_8 \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ .

**Theorem 5.5.** *The remaining Galois cohomology groups are given below.*

$\mathcal{G}$	$H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K))$	$\mathcal{G}$	$H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K))$
$D_8 = \langle \rho, \mathbf{r} \rangle$	$\mathrm{Br}(K^{D_4}   K^{D_2})$	$D_2 = \langle \mathbf{r}\rho \rangle$	$\mathrm{Br}(k   K)$
$D_4 = \langle \rho^2, \mathbf{r}\rho \rangle$	$\mathrm{Br}(k   K^{D_2}) \oplus \mathrm{Br}(k   K^{D_2})$	$D'_2 = \langle \mathbf{r} \rangle$	1
$D'_4 = \langle \rho^2, \mathbf{r} \rangle$	$\mathrm{Br}(K^{C_2}   K)$	$C_2 = \langle \rho^2 \rangle$	$\mathrm{Br}(k   K) \oplus \mathrm{Br}(k   K)$
$C_4 = \langle \rho \rangle$	$\mathrm{Br}(K^{C_2}   K)$	$C_1 = \langle e \rangle$	1

*Proof.* When  $\mathcal{G} = D_8$ , note that  $H^1(D_8, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) = H^1(D_8, \mathrm{Ind}_{D_4}^{D_8}(\mathfrak{A}) \otimes K^\times) = H^1(D_4, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)$ , by Shapiro's Lemma. The restriction of  $\mathfrak{A}$  to  $D_2 = \langle \mathbf{r}\rho \rangle \triangleleft D_4$  is the trivial  $\mathbb{Z}[D_2]$ -module  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Similar arguments as in the proof of Theorem 5.3 imply that

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(D_4, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times) &\cong H^1(D_4/D_2, (\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)^{D_2}) \\ &= H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(K^{D_2}/K^{D_4}), \xi \otimes (K^{D_2})^\times) = \mathrm{Br}(K^{D_4} | K^{D_2}) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\xi$  is the alternating  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/2]$ -module. The last equality is by (2.5) and the identification of second cohomology with the Brauer group.

When  $\mathcal{G} = D_4 = \langle \rho^2, \mathbf{r}\rho \rangle$ , note that  $\mathrm{Res}_{D_4}^{D_8}(\mathfrak{C}) = \mathrm{Res}_{D_4}^{D_8}(\mathrm{Ind}_{D_4}^{D_8}(\mathfrak{A})) = \mathfrak{A} \oplus \mathfrak{A}$ . Thus we need only compute  $H^1(D_4, \mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)$ , which is  $\mathrm{Br}(K^{D_4} | K^{D_2}) = \mathrm{Br}(k | K^{D_2})$ .

When  $\mathcal{G} = D'_4$ , we have  $D_8 = D'_4 \cdot D_4$ , and  $D'_4 \cap D_4 = C_2$ , so the double coset formula implies that  $\mathrm{Res}_{D'_4}^{D_8}(\mathfrak{C}) = \mathrm{Res}_{D'_4}^{D_8}(\mathrm{Ind}_{D_4}^{D_8}(\mathfrak{A})) = \mathrm{Ind}_{C_2}^{D'_4}(\mathrm{Res}_{C_2}^{D_4}(\mathfrak{A}))$ . Therefore,

$$H^1(D'_4, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) = H^1(D'_4, \mathrm{Ind}_{C_2}^{D'_4}(\mathrm{Res}_{C_2}^{D_4}(\mathfrak{A})) \otimes K^\times) \cong H^1(C_2, \mathrm{Res}_{C_2}^{D_4}(\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)).$$

However,  $\mathrm{Res}_{C_2}^{D_4}(\mathfrak{A}) = \xi$ , and so

$$H^1(C_2, \mathrm{Res}_{C_2}^{D_4}(\mathfrak{A} \otimes K^\times)) = H^1(C_2, \xi \otimes K^\times) \cong H^2(C_2, K^\times) = \mathrm{Br}(K^{C_2} | K).$$

When  $\mathcal{G} = C_4 = \langle \rho \rangle$ , we observe that  $D_8 = C_4 \cdot D_4$  and  $C_4 \cap D_4 = C_2$ . Then the same arguments show that  $H^1(C_4, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) = \mathrm{Br}(K^{C_2} | K)$ .

When  $\mathcal{G} = D_2 = \langle \mathbf{r}\rho \rangle$ , we have  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi(K) = K^\times \oplus \xi \otimes K^\times$ . Hence Hilbert's Theorem 90 gives  $H^1(D_2, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) = \mathrm{Br}(k | K)$ .

When  $\mathcal{G} = D'_2 = \langle \mathbf{r} \rangle$ , we have  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi(K) \cong K^\times \otimes \mathbb{Z}[D'_2]$  as a  $D'_2$ -module. Therefore,

$$H^1(D'_2, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) \cong H^1(D'_2, K^\times \otimes \mathbb{Z}[D'_2]) \cong H^1(\{I\}, K^\times) = 1,$$

where the second isomorphism follows from Shapiro's lemma.

When  $\mathcal{G} = C_2 = \langle \rho^2 \rangle$ , we have  $\mathcal{T}_\varphi(K) \cong \mathbb{T}(K) \otimes \xi = (K^\times \oplus K^\times) \otimes \xi$ . Then (2.5) and the identification of second cohomology with Brauer groups gives  $H^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) \cong \text{Br}(k|K) \oplus \text{Br}(k|K)$ .

When  $\mathcal{G}$  is the trivial group,  $H^1(\mathcal{G}; \mathcal{T}_\varphi(K)) = 1$ .  $\square$

**5.4. Real toric surfaces.** We specialize Theorem 5.5 to give the classification of arithmetic real toric surfaces. A conjugacy class of homomorphisms  $\varphi: \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_\Sigma$  is determined by a conjugacy class of (possibly trivial) involutions  $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_\Sigma$ . Writing  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma(2)$  for the set of conjugacy classes of involutions in  $\text{Aut}_\Sigma$ , we have  $H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \text{Aut}_\Sigma^\Gamma) = \coprod_{\sigma \in \text{Aut}_\Sigma(2)} H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_\sigma(\mathbb{C}))$ .

Up to conjugacy in  $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ , there are four involutions, namely  $I$ ,  $J$ ,  $C$ , and  $-I$ , corresponding to the subgroups  $C_1$ ,  $D'_2$ ,  $D_2$ , and  $C_2$  of  $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ . Since  $\text{Br}(\mathbb{R}|\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{Z}/2$ , Theorem 5.5 implies that

$$H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_\sigma(\mathbb{C})) \cong \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sigma \sim I, \\ 1 & \text{if } \sigma \sim J, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2 & \text{if } \sigma \sim C, \\ \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2 & \text{if } \sigma \sim -I, \end{cases}$$

where  $\sim$  denotes conjugacy. This should be compared to Proposition 5.1.1 of Delaunay's Thesis [8]. There, she gives cocycles representing the cohomology groups  $H^1(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T}_\sigma(\mathbb{C}))$  for  $\sigma = I, J, C, -I$  (which she calls types I—IV, respectively). In fact Delaunay's cocycles form real algebraic groups whose component group is the corresponding Galois cohomology; this should be compared to the computation of Galois cohomology in Subsection 3.1.

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